Introduction/About/Before you start

Welcome to the DNM Buyer's Bible

Hello and welcome to the Darknetmarkets bible for buyers. The buyer's DNM bible aims to be a complete guide that covers all steps that users have to take in order to buy securely from darknetmarkets.

It orientates itself on OpSec best practices and, if exactly followed, will greatly minimize the risk of you getting caught. There never will be 100% security, but with the help of the buyer's DNM bible you can make it extremely hard and not worthwhile for law enforcement to catch you.

If you are a complete new user and have heard nothing or close to nothing about topic like Tails, Monero and PGP, you will need several hours to go through this guide and follow the instructions. In fact you will probably not be able to buy from darknetmarkets tomorrow or the day after tomorrow. It takes time to get the secure setup, which is described in the DNM bible, working. Once you finished the initial setup it will be pretty easy though. For future orders you just have to repeat the same steps for ordering on the secure setup that you already have.

However buying from DNMs is **not** for everyone. If you have little computer experience and are not willing to invest much time, then you should stick to real life sources and stay away from the DNMs. They will only get you into big legal trouble if you do not use them correctly.

If you are willing to learn and invest some time, then please read and follow every single step of the guide. If you run into problems please check if the DNM bible or the sidebar of /d/DarknetMarketsNoobs already has that issue covered. If not feel free to make a post on this subdread with a *detailed* description of your issues.

Some parts of this guide have gifs added to them which show how to do some of the steps. However these are just as additional information because software often changes and these gifs can quickly become outdated. Please read the guide first and the resources that are linked **before** blindly doing what is shown in the gif. If you get stuck somewhere you can watch the gifs which may clear things up for you.

Happy reading and stay safe.

About

The DNM bible is only possible because a lot of awesome people dedicated countless hours of their free time to writing the tools you will use when following the guide. So please show your appreciation to them by making a donation to the Tor project, Tails and/or GnuPG once in a while. If you have money to buy drugs, you also have money to reward the people who make it possible for you to order drugs safely to your front door.

One last thing: if you notice some dead links or outdated information, please send a message to the mods on /d/DarknetMarketsNoobs

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Version 2

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Special thanks to the entire Dread community that worked on this in so many different ways /u/Edgar_allen_Poe /u/HumanPie /u/DrHorrible /u/SamWhiskey /u/Blonger /u/Witchman05 /u/d3market /u/desnake /u/Mommabear /u/Fatherbear the dread team, and anyone else I am forgetting! All of these people pitched in with everything from ideas, writing, and edits. Half the information wouldn't be available without this group.

Version 1

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Special thanks to these reddit users: /u/torr0t, /u/lslst, /u/My_s3cr3t, /u/Joskins, /u/b00mtown_Vendor, /u/hugsfordrugs, /u/darknetsolutions and /u/Vendor-Bubblehash, /u/calsuthrowaway, /u/CookyDough for creating valuable resources that were used in the DNM bible too

Proof-Readers: the community of /r/DarkNetMarkets and /r/DarkNetMarketsNoobs

Before you start

So you are about to read how to commit felonies and reduce the risk of getting caught. It is strongly recommended that anything that could be considered Darknet related you don't do on your normal operating system, or default browser. Keep your darknet activity as far away from your real identity as possible. For example your browser could store the visited sites in his history and somebody else sees it when using your computer. Or reddit sells the account data it has collected from you to other companies (e.g. for advertising purposes) and so others know that you are very interested in buying illegal drugs online. Reddit also tracks you across different sites and links your different identities (e.g. your facebook account) together so they might even get your real name at some point.

It is extremely easy to protect yourself so that nobody knows that you even know about DNMs. So please take a look at the following chapter and follow the advice on there. It would be a shame if something that trivial ends up getting you prosecuted, wouldn't it?

About video tutorials

There are also video tutorials available but it is not recommended to use them. There are several reasons for that:

- You compromise your OpSec when watching them because youtube for example knows that you are interested in buying drugs online
- They also miss a lot of crucial aspects that you need to know when buying.
- They are not cross checked by many community members like the DNM bible but just produced by one single person and then published.

tl;dr stick to the DNM bible and if you still have questions that are not solvable by googling, you can make a post on /d/DarknetMarketsNoobs .

Note: One final thing. Over the years this guide has grown bigger and bigger. Some of the information you see you might never use, most of the extras can be found in in the Miscellaneous Information chapter. You should still take the time to read these chapters some of it you might find useful down the road, or at least knowing extras is always useful.

Operating Systems

Operating Systems

Using a secure operating system is one of the most important parts of using the darknet. The main operating system we will be focusing on in the guide is called **Tails** we will also be mentioning using **Whonix or Qubes.**

> **NOTE:** You will see this note come up a few times as you read on, but it cannot be said enough. DO NOT USE WINDOWS OR MAC.

Selecting your setup

In this chapter we are going to talk about a few different secure setups, but most of it will be based around Tails. Below is 3 different setups people often use.

Tails

If you're a new user or someone not very tech savvy you should stick with using tails. Tails is a live operating system, meaning it runs off a USB stick and automatically deletes data after each use. Unless you enable persistance (we will cover this later) Tails works out of the box, and includes all the tools you will need to get started on your darknet journey. Most of this guide will be written around using tails, and it's pretty easy to use! For most users this is the setup we recommend.

Whonix

Whonix is a great intermediate setup. With this setup you will use a host operating system, and virtual box. This setup can be run off a USB, however because of the amount of data being written it is recommended to install on a separate hard drive. With this setup you will need to fully encrypt everything yourself. If you're uncomfortable doing that, and running things in terminal. Tails is the better option for you. Running this setup allows you to have multiple workstations, and all traffic is routed through your gateway. Meaning you can keep everything isolated.

Whonix/Qubes

Using a Whonix/Qubes setup is one of the most secure setups. This setup is very advance, if you do not configure everything correctly you can potentially hurt your opsec or put yourself at risk. Qubes is your host operating system, and will have Whonix baked right into it! Qubes works by allowing you to run multiple Qubes and keeping everything completely isolated from each other. If you do not know what you are doing just stick with using Tails.

Additional Information

For most people Tails is the best option to go with. It will keep everything encrypted automatically, and come with all the necessary tools to keep you safe! If you're interested in more information about Whonix you can read them here

For a comparison between Whonix, tails, and just running Tor alone give this a read.

Host Operating System

Impotant information

Before we continute it is important to understand why it is important not to use Windows or Mac. Many people assume they can run Whonix in virtual box, and be secure. While most of you would be fine running windows with Tor that is not the purpose of this guide.

Windows, and Mac are loaded with backdoors, and both are companies that WILL cooperate with law enforcement.

This guide is written to help keep you safe, and secure. Always be prepared for the worst case scenarios, people using Windows/Mac are low hanging fruit, you are a lot more likely to fall into the lap of LE.

Also keep in mind one of your number one rules should always to keep your Darknet life, and your real life seperate. Would you want someone from the Darknet getting their hands on your normal files? Fuck no you don't so don't even let that be an option.

Mac users

Some mac users experience issues getting Tails to run on their computers. Mac chips don't always play nice with secure operating systems. **This is not an excuse to cheap out on your opsec** Do not install virtual box and think you are secure!!

The best thing you can do is go on Craigslist/ebay/local pawn shop, and grab a laptop that is a few years old. It doesn't need to be anything special, and tails will run on almost any modern PC. You can usually grab one for less than 100.

A full list of issues, and reasons you should not be using Windows or Mac can be found here

Tails

Tails

Tails is a live operating system that you can start on almost any computer from a DVD, USB stick, or SD card. It aims at preserving your privacy and anonymity, and helps you to:

- use the Internet anonymously and circumvent censorship (because all connections to the Internet are forced to go through the Tor network)
- leave no trace on the computer you are using unless you ask it explicitly and
- use state-of-the-art cryptographic tools to encrypt your files, emails and instant messaging

As you can see it is a pretty useful operating system for doing things that you do not want others to find out. An it gets even better: you do not need to install any additional tools for using darknetmarkets! Everything you need as a buyer is already installed.

Here is the default desktop of Tails. Pretty neat isn't it?

Is Tails necessary?

YES. Even if you think you are just a small fish and nobody will go after you. Let me give you an example: you use the Tor browser on Windows to make your order and everything seems to go fine. However unfortunately your package gets caught by customs because the vendor did not package it correctly. Now law enforcement starts to investigate because someone tried to send illegal drugs to you. One possible consequence is that they will deliver the package to you but raid your house shortly afterwards because you are in possession of illegal drugs (called a controlled delivery.)

Since Windows is not secure, they will find all the evidence they need to prove in court that you made the order. You would not have these issues with Tails because nobody can say what you did on there or say what files you stored on your persistence volume. Tails does not even leave a trace that it was booted on your computer!

So as you can see, Tails is not only to prevent you from getting caught but also for greatly minimizing the damage done if you get caught.

Do I need a VPN?

Normally, no.

Quoted from the official tails website

Historically, we only considered VPNs combined with Tor not to loose the strong anonymity of Tor by default, either “VPN before Tor (for connectivity) or “Tor before VPN”. Over the years, we realized that the benefits of VPNs over Tor are really important for our users in some situations. We’re now ready to consider providing some option to use a VPN instead of Tor in some cases, either as a “VPN browser” or “System VPN + Tor Browser”. We need more research before making a decision between the 2.

If you still want to use Tor and a VPN, please read this.

Ordered without Tails before?

If you did not use Tails for previous orders you made a mistake. The problem is not that much that law enforcement will catch you now because of it, but rather that if you get in trouble later they can still find proof for your past orders and then prosecute you. Therefore it is important to remove the evidence immediately and step up your OpSec for future purchases.

The first step is to uninstall all the tools you used to order on your insecure OS. That includes the Tor browser, PGP tools, Bitcoin wallets, . . .

After that you have to overwrite the free disk space on your hard drive. That is to make it harder to recover the deleted tools (and therefore evidence that can get you in trouble) but it will not delete any other files you have on your hard drive. That means the uninstalled tools will get overwritten but your personal documents (e.g. your pictures in your home folder) will not be affected by it.

Here is how to do it on windows, mac and linux.

Note: this is not 100% secure. There are always log files that you OS might have created which still show that you used tools that are common for DNM buyers (e.g. PGP tools). Therefore it is important that you follow the steps mentioned above and keep **everything** related to DNM purchases on Tails in the future.

Using Tails on a personal/work computer

Using Tails on a computer doesn’t alter or depend on the operating system installed on it. So you can use it in the same way on your computer, a friend’s computer, or one at your local library. After shutting down Tails, the computer will start again with its usual operating system.

Tails is configured with special care to not use the computer's hard-disks, even if there is some swap space on them. The only storage space used by Tails is in RAM, which is automatically erased when the computer shuts down. So you won't leave any trace on the computer either of the Tails system itself or what you used it for. That's why we call Tails "amnesic".

This allows you to work with sensitive documents on any computer and protects you from data recovery after shutdown. Of course, you can still explicitly save specific documents to another USB stick or external hard-disk and take them away for future use.

Quoted from here.

tl;dr you can use Tails on your normal computer and do not have to buy a burner laptop.

Using Tails on your own WiFi

If you use Tails (or Tor in general) on your own WiFi, your ISP will only know that you are using Tor but not what you are doing exactly. If you do not want your ISP to know that you are using tor you can tell Tor to use bridges on the Tails greeting screen (select "Yes" for the more options question and after pressing forward select the "My computer's Internet connection is censored, filtered or proxied" option). That will obfuscate the fact that you are using Tor from your ISP although it is not necessary as long as you are not living under an oppressive regime which blocks Tor and/or makes the use of it illegal. If that is not the case, please do not use bridges as it would take away resources from people who actually need them.

So only reason for using another WiFi than your own is that an attacker would not get your real IP address in case of a de-anonymization attack but the one from the network you are using (e.g. the starbucks WiFi). However these attacks are unrealistic for buyers and the risks that this method brings along (e.g. someone shoulder-surfing or a camera recording your face and/or screen) make it not worth it for buyers. Therefore using your own WiFi along with following all the other tips in the DNM bible is a much better solution.

Is it okay to use a WiFi with login?

Sometimes you will have to log into WiFis with credentials that in some cases are also tied to your real identity (e.g. a college WiFi). Tails spoofs all MAC addresses by default, that means that a system administrator would only see that a seemingly other device than your default one logged in with your credentials. That adds some plausible deniability, because you can claim that someone stole your login credentials and logged in with them on another computer. Furthermore nobody knows what exactly you are doing since the whole internet traffic that Tails produces is routed through the Tor network and is therefore encrypted and nobody knows where it goes. So to make it short: yes you can use Tails in a WiFi that requires you to log in.

Are DNS leaks an issue?

When using Tor your computer does not make the DNS requests for the sites you visit but the exit node (the last node in the chain of relays that route your Tor traffic) makes the DNS requests for you. That is done because Tor does only support TCP but not UDP traffic. So just use Tails, which routes all your traffic through the Tor network, and you will not have to worry about it.

I want to buy a new computer anyway, which works best with Tails?

Many computers are able to run Tails, but if you have the choice you should keep the following tips in mind when picking a computer:

- Do not use a mac, macbook or any other apple device because they can not always run Tails.
- Make sure that no hardware parts in the computer are on the list of known issues.
- If possible choose one that has not windows 8 or 10 installed because they are more likely to cause issues than the ones with older windows versions or no OS at all.

Some users also report that alienware computers are working good with Tails. And here is a list of laptops that work good with Tails too.

Is running the latest version of Tails necessary?

Yes. It is absolutely crucial that you always use the latest version of Tails since the updates usually fix security vulnerabilities to which you are vulnerable by not upgrading. So take the few minutes and upgrade Tails **as soon** as you get the notification that an update is available.

Compatible hardware

If you run into problems with Tails and your hardware, you might want to buy one of these if you can try using Tails on another computer:

USB sticks

The following listed USB sticks will work with Tails (tested with Tails 3.0).

- Kingston Data Traveler SE9 G2 16GB
- Lexar Twist/Turn Jump Drive 16GB

- Mushkin Atom 16GB
- Onn 32GB (Walmart brand)
- Transcend Jetflash 700 16GB

All of the drives above can be found online easily. They range from $6-15 each. The Onn is a Walmart brand and can be found in most stores. The Lexar can be found in most Target stores.

The Onn is manufactured by Sandisk as a private label for Walmart(just found this out but since passed testing left it in there)

USB WiFi adapters

Note: before you buy extra hardware, try using an Ethernet cable that you plug in your router and your computer. It is usually the easiest solution and recommended over buying a new WiFi adapter.

These USB WiFi adapters are known to work with Tails:

- https://www.amazon.com/CanaKit-Raspberry-Wireless-Adapter-Dongle/dp/B00GFAN498/
- https://www.amazon.com/Edimax-EW-7811Un-150Mbps-Raspberry-Supports/dp/B003MTTJOY/
- Belkin N300 high-performance WiFi USB adapter

USB Ethernet adapters

These USB Ethernet adapters are known to work with Tails:

- http://plugable.com/products/usb3-e1000
- http://plugable.com/products/usb3-hub3me

Can I buy USB sticks that already have Tails installed on it?

No. Nothings prevents the seller from modifying the Tails installation which is on the USB stick so that it for example sends all the passwords you use to them. Always download, verify and install tails by yourself.

Why is JavaScript enabled globally by default and the security slider set to low?

There are a lot not so tech savvy Tails users who would have a hard time dealing with all the different settings if they were all set to high and they would have to make adjustments. Therefore the developers decided to set the default settings to not so strict values to make the Tails experience better for these users.

You however, have to make sure that you set the security slider to high every time you start the Tor browser (because it is not possible to save the security slider settings between the reboots, even with persistence enabled).

Installing Tails

Installing Tails

Tails has very detailed guides that will walk you through the entire installation process.
Click here to install from windows
Click here to install from MacOS
Click here to install from Linux

Note: if you use another keyboard layout than the default American one, you need to change it on the Tails greeting screen. Just click on the drop down list on the bottom right and scroll through the list. If you can not find yours, select the “Other…” entry at the bottom of that list and then start typing the name of your keyboard layout, i.e. if you want the Serbian one, start typing “ser” and it will automatically jump to it. After you selected the correct one on the list, press enter twice and you will be back at your Tails greeting screen with the changed keyboard layout.

If you run into issues, please check the “Got problems?” chapter **before** posting on /d/DarkNetMarketsNoobs about it.

Note: you can download Tails over the clearnet (i.e. without using the Tor browser or a VPN). It is not illegal to download or use Tails. **But** you have to make sure that you verify the downloaded .iso file afterwards as it is described in the linked guide. Otherwise you could easily end up with a malicious .iso file which sends all your passwords to someone who will later steal all your bitcoins.

Tip If you’re having problems getting your computer to boot to the bios/boot menu. You can hold down shift while click restart. From there select USB device or go to advance options and select UEFI options.

Important settings and tips

Important settings and tips

- **Every time you start the Tor browser, you have to set the security slider to safest**. This disables JavaScript (a programming language that websites can use to de-anonymize you) by default and enables some more security features.

- If you use clearnet websites that require JavaScript (like reddit.com if you want to post, comment or vote), change the NoScript appearance so you can easily allow and disallow the scripts that you need as

- **If a DNM site ever asks you to enable JavaScript, leave *immediately***. Ideally warn the community on /d/DarkNetMarkets too by making a post there.

- **When shutting Tails down, it is best to wait until your computer is shut down completely before removing the USB stick.**

- **Is it okay to leave Tails logged in?** No, you should shut it down when you are not using it anymore for a longer period of time (e.g. 10 minutes). Yes, it is a pain in the butt to restart your computer every time, but it is good security practice. Otherwise law enforcement could just visit you and would have all the unencrypted evidence they need even though you used Tails.

- **Can I run tails on a virtual machine?**
  No tails is designed to be a live OS and will not function properly in a virtual machine.Read about it here

- **Spoff your tor browser's userAgent and set javascript off** With the recent updates to the 14.0 tor browser some system information can now be leaked to sites. You can read about the changes made here: https://blog.torproject.org/new-alpha-release-tor-browser-140a4/

While it makes sense if you are using tor to browse the internet with javascript on for compatibility sake, that isn't really the kind of crowd we have here. For privacy you want to make yourself look more like everyone else. Specifically if you are running more rare Oses. Thankfully they make it easy to change to how it worked before.

Open up a new tab. At the URL bar type in about:config. If a warning shows up accept it. Then at the top search for privacy.resistFingerprinting.spoofOsInUserAgentHeader and set it to true. You can check that it's working by going to https://www.whatismybrowser.com/ and seeing it say you are on windows 10.

At the same time in the about:config type in javascript.enabled and set it to false. This will disable javascript directly on your browser. Not only will it make it run faster but in the event that the noscript extention fails, you would still be protected.

If you have yet to do these two things, do them now. Harden your privacy and make your browsing just that little more private.

Setting up the persistence volume

Creating and configuring the Persistent Storage

Normally Tails forgets every change you made on it when you reboot (that is why it is called amnesiac). However when you want to order from DNMs you need to save some files. This is possible by setting up the persistence volume which encrypt, and store your data after restarting. Tails uses LUKS or, Linux Unified Key Setup to encrypt your data, if you want to know more about LUKS you can read about it here

Make sure the persistence volume is actually working before you use it. That means for example set up a wallet like it is described later in the bible and then reboot to see if you can still access and read all the data you created.

Note: you absolutely have to make sure that you do not forget or lose your persistence password. If you lose it, you also lose access to your whole Tails installation which includes PGP keys, market accounts, Electrum wallet if you have not written down your seed (which you should do)

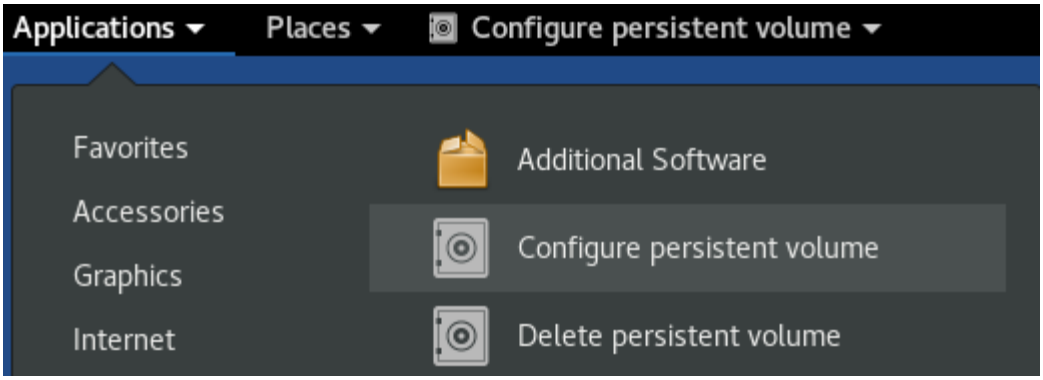
Some of the things you can enable tails to save are

- Personal Data
- Browser Bookmarks
- Network Connections
- Additional Software
- Printers
- Thunderbird
- GnuPG
- Bitcoin Client
- Pidgin
- SSH Client
- Dotfiles

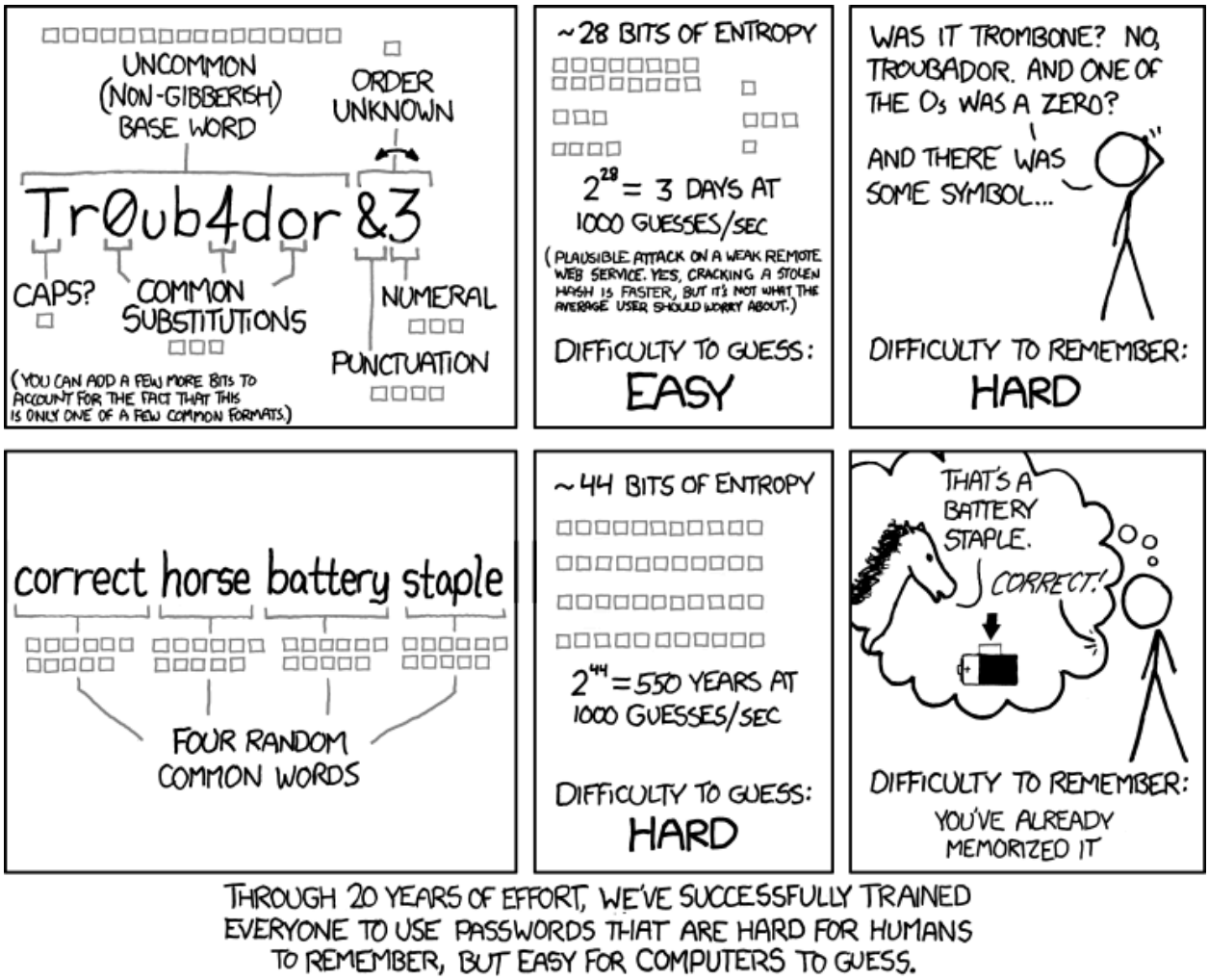
A detailed explanation of each setting can be found when enabling.

Creating Persistence

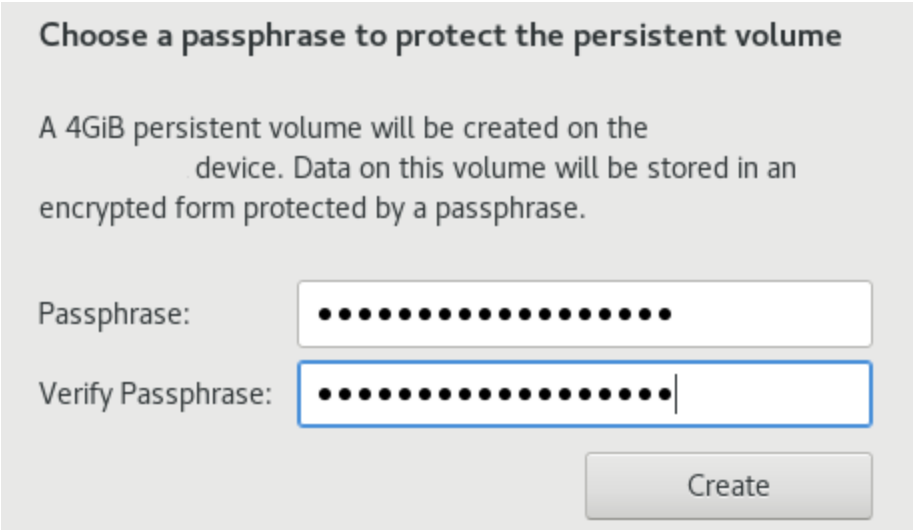
- To create or configure the Persistent Storage, simply go to: Application->Tails->Configure persistent volume



- Specify a passphrase of your choice in both the Passphrase and Verify Passphrase text boxes. The best way to create a password that is both strong and memorable is to create a mnemonic phrase like this example.


UNCOMMON (NON-GIBBERISH) BASE WORD
ORDER UNKNOWN
Tr0ub4dor&3
CAPS?
COMMON SUBSTITUTIONS
NUMERAL
PUNCTUATION
(YOU CAN ADD A FEW MORE BITS TO ACCOUNT FOR THE FACT THAT THIS IS ONLY ONE OF A FEW COMMON FORMATS.)
~28 BITS OF ENTROPY
2^28 = 3 DAYS AT 1000 GUESSES/SEC
(PLAUSIBLE ATTACK ON A WEAK REMOTE WEB SERVICE. YES, CRACKING A STOLEN HASH IS FASTER, BUT IT'S NOT WHAT THE AVERAGE USER SHOULD WORRY ABOUT.)
DIFFICULTY TO GUESS:
EASY
WAS IT TROMBONE? NO, TROUBADOR. AND ONE OF THE Os WAS A ZERO?
AND THERE WAS SOME SYMBOL...
DIFFICULTY TO REMEMBER:
HARD
correct horse battery staple
FOUR RANDOM COMMON WORDS
~44 BITS OF ENTROPY
2^44 = 550 YEARS AT 1000 GUESSES/SEC
DIFFICULTY TO GUESS:
HARD
THAT'S A BATTERY STAPLE.
CORRECT!
DIFFICULTY TO REMEMBER:
YOU'VE ALREADY MEMORIZED IT
THROUGH 20 YEARS OF EFFORT, WE'VE SUCCESSFULLY TRAINED EVERYONE TO USE PASSWORDS THAT ARE HARD FOR HUMANS TO REMEMBER, BUT EASY FOR COMPUTERS TO GUESS.

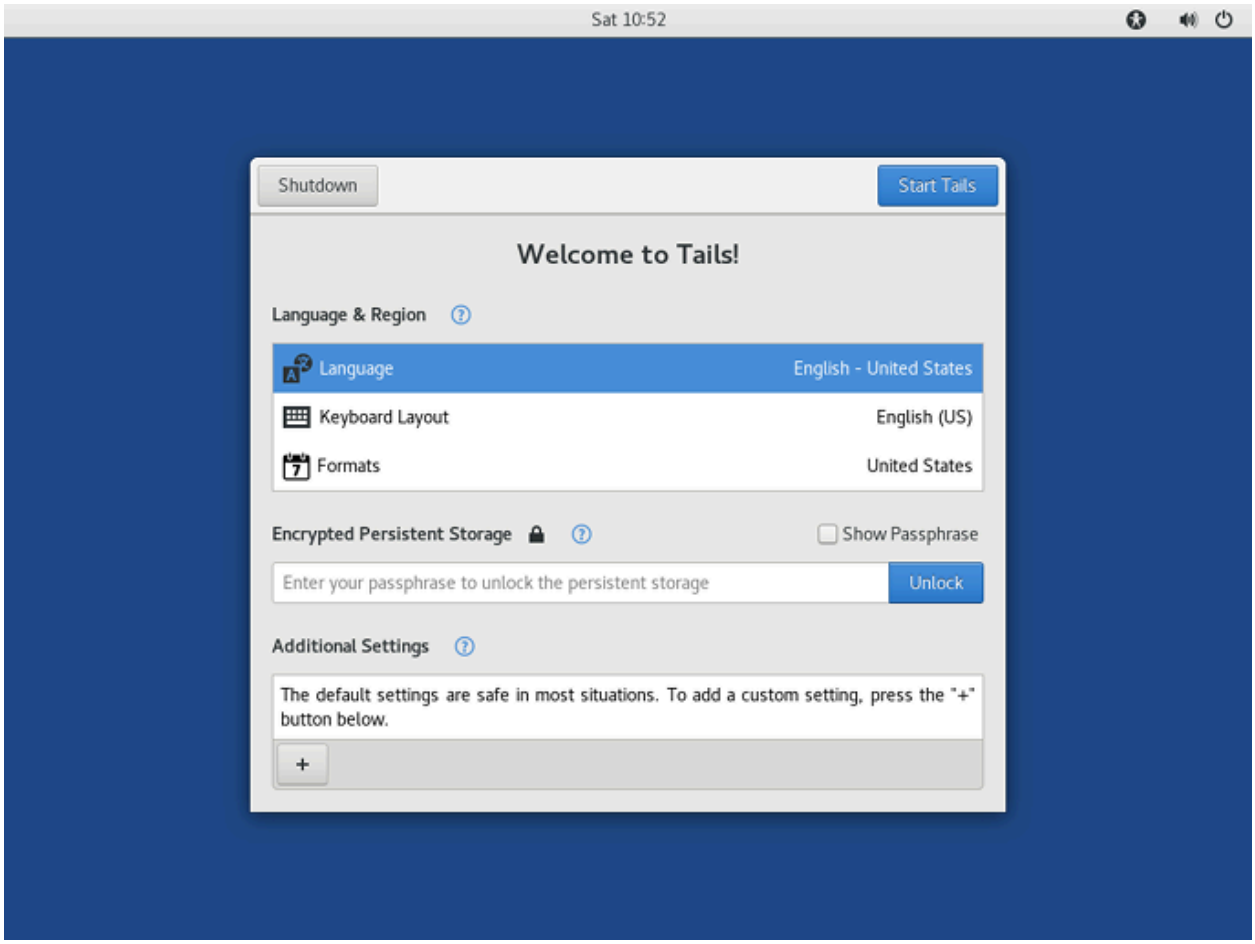
A mnemonic of at least 5 words or more is recommended.


Choose a passphrase to protect the persistent volume
A 4GiB persistent volume will be created on the
device. Data on this volume will be stored in an
encrypted form protected by a passphrase.
Passphrase:
Verify Passphrase:
Create

- Click on the Create button.
- The list of features of the Persistent Storage appears. Each feature corresponds to a set of files or settings that can be saved in the Persistent Storage. Click which options you need, click Save at the bottom.

NOTE: If you are new and unsure which options you will need, chances are you will want to enable Personal data, GnuPG, Bitcoin client, and Dotfiles. Others can be added later if you want them.

- Restart your machine
- Your welcome should now look like this



Once you login You can now save your personal files, and working documents in the Persistent folder. To open the Persistent folder choose Places -> Persistent. Your other tools you enabled will save automatically.

Note: Unticking a tool in the persistent configuration will NOT delete the files of your persistent in the future. If you need to delete see below.

How to delete persistence

On occasions you might come across a need to delete your persistent storage. This technique is fast but might not prevent a strong attacker from recovering files from an old Persistent Storage using advanced data recovery techniques.

To securely delete the Persistent Storage, you have to securely delete the entire USB stick, which is a much slower operation.

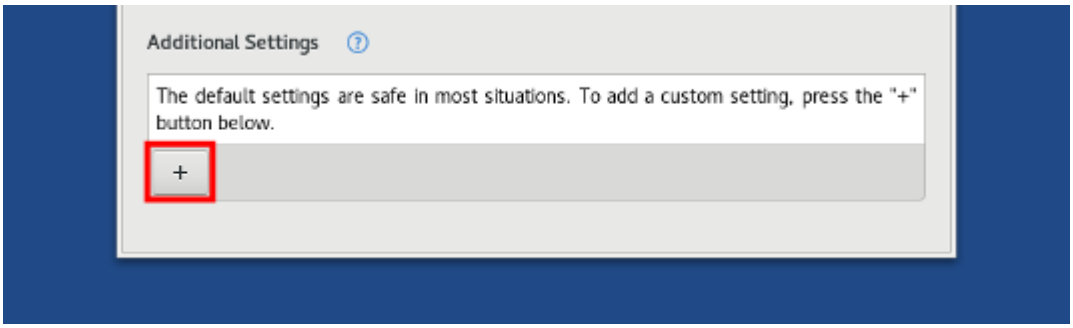
- Start Tails from the USB stick on which you want to delete the Persistent Storage.

In the Welcome Screen, keep the Persistent Storage locked.

- Choose Applications -> Tails -> Delete persistent volume.
- Click Delete.

Alternatively if you want to delete the files for specific tool, without losing everything follow this:

- Start Tails and set an administration password, you can make it anything tails will erase it when you reset. (Click the plus on the welcome screen)



- Choose Applications -> System Tools -> Root Terminal to open a terminal with administration rights.
- Type nautilus to open the file browser with administration rights.
- In the file browser, navigate to /live/persistence/TailsData_unlocked.
- Delete the folder corresponding to the feature

Upgrading

Upgrading

To upgrade Tails just follow the guide on the Tails website.

Does it say there is not enough space? Then you have to do a manual upgrade. If you wonder why there is not enough space on your large USB stick, here and explanation.

Backing up

Backing up

It is **crucial** that you back up your data. Not just the data you have on Tails but all your other documents too. However this chapter will only deal with how to back up your persistence data which is stored on Tails. You probably do not want to loose access to your market account and wallet with all your money in it, so you **need** to do the following steps.

Yes, nobody likes to make backups but you will be *really* annoyed if you loose your Tails USB stick and your market account and coins with it.

Backing up will only take a few minutes over your time be sure you do it regularly!

To start you will need another USB that you wish to back your system up onto.

Cloning Tails

Note: First thing we need to do is clone your current tails drive. If you already have Tails cloned you can jump down to the backing up Persistent Storage section below

Note 2: This part will NOT backup your persistent! You must clone tails before you can backup

- First login to the tails USB you want to backup. Once you are logged in to Tails plug in your USB stick that will serve as your backup.

- Now go to Applications-> Tails -> Tails Installer (or you can find it on the sidebar)

- A window like this will open

- Select Clone the current Tails, and select the USB that will be your backup on the Target USB stick Drop down menu.
- Click Install
- Read the warning message in the confirmation dialog. Click Yes to confirm. Depending on your computer will vary how long the installation will take. The progress bar usually freezes for some time while synchronizing.
- Finally it should say Installation Complete!

You now have cloned tails!

Backing up your Persistent Storage with Backup Utility

Note: If this is your first time backing up to this USB you need boot into your backup USB first enable persistent volume and everything else you want enabled. (Electrum, GNUPG, DOT files)

- Once everything is enabled on your backup drive, boot back into your main Tails drive that you will be backing up. On the Welcome Screen, enable the Administration Password. You can make it whatever you want it will reset after you shutdown tails. (Click the + in the bottom left)

- Once you have booted up tails with the Administration Password enabled go to, Applications-> Accessories-> Files to open the Files browser

- Plug in your backup USB stick.

- You should see a encrypted volume in the sidebar of the Files browser. Click on it and enter the Persistent storage password for your BACKUP tails.

- It should now appear as TailsData volume on the sidebar.

- Navigate to Applications ▸ System Tools ▸ Back Up Persistent Storage.

- Click update

Congrats you have successfully backed up your entire tails drive!

Backing up your Persistent Storage with Terminal

Note: If this is your first time backing up to this USB you need boot into your backup USB first enable persistent volume and everything else you want enabled. (Electrum, GNUPG, DOT files)

- Once everything is enabled on your backup drive, boot back into your main Tails drive that you will be backing up. On the Welcome Screen, enable the Administration Password. You can make it whatever you want it will reset after you shutdown tails. (Click the + in the bottom left)

- Once you have booted up tails with the Administration Password enabled go to, Applications-> Accessories-> Files to open the Files browser

- Plug in your backup USB stick.

- You should see a encrypted volume in the sidebar of the Files browser. Click on it and enter the Persistent storage password for your BACKUP tails.

- It should now appear as TailsData volume on the sidebar.

- Open up root terminal. You can either go up top and type terminal and click root terminal or go Applications-> System Tools -> Root Terminal enter the Administration Password

that you made.

- In Terminal run the following command:
  `rsync -PaSHAXv --del /live/persistence/TailsData_unlocked/ /media/amnesia/TailsData/`

When the command finishes running you should see something like this displayed:

```
sent 32.32M bytes received 1.69K bytes 21.55M bytes/sec
total size is 32.30M speedup is 1.00
```

Congrats you have successfully backed up your entire tails drive! Going forward you do not need to clone your drive again. You can just boot up with administrator password enabled, unlock your backup, and run that command. It will update the backup for you.

This only takes 5 minutes to do! Remember to take regular backups so you don't lose your shit!!

Optional: Install Debian packages on boot

Optional: Install Debian Packages on Boot

This is an **optional** part if the DNM bible. Please only follow the instructions here when you actually need to install further packages. It is not necessary to install additional software because Tails already has everything you need installed. Any additional software is a security risk. Tails has a facility for automatically installing Debian packages on boot up.

Boot Tails.
Enable persistence and assign an administration password. To use this system, you should enable the following two persistence items by clicking on them so that they have a green check mark in the Tails persistence wizard. (Applications -> Tails -> Configure persistent volume):

APT Packages
APT Lists

If those items were not checked, then reboot so that the settings can take effect. If you needed to reboot, enable persistence and assign an administration password again. Start a root terminal (Applications -> System Tools -> Root Terminal) Type the following commands:

```
apt-get update
```

(this will take awhile, probably 5 to 10 minutes) In this example, we are going to install the following package: gpa (The GNU Privacy Assistant - a familiar PGP client) Type the following commands:

```
apt-get install gpa
```

(enter y to confirm installation of the package)

```
cd /live/persistence/TailsData_unlocked
```

```
gedit live-additional-software.conf
```

Add the following line to the empty file:

```
gpa
```

Save the file and exit gedit.
(You will get some warnings from gedit. They are safe to ignore.) Normally when you install software on Tails using apt-get, it is erased when you shutdown and you have to re-install it next time you boot. Using the above apt persistence settings, the downloaded software is saved

locally. By listing items in the “live-additional-software.conf” file, the system will automatically unpack and install them on boot. The packages are unpacked by a separate process, so that the boot up time is not extended too much. A status message will pop-up when the system is done installing the software reading “Your additional software / The upgrade was successful”.

To start the PGP client GPA, Select Applications -> Accessories -> GNU Privacy Assistant.

Got Problems?

Got Problems?

Common issues

As mentioned previously, Tails works on *almost* any computer. So it is possible that your installation will not go as flawlessly as it usually should. However there are many way to solve issues that might come up. Please go through the following options one after another if you have difficulties getting tails on a USB stick or to boot:

- Did you disable secure boot?

- Look at the list of known issues and check if there is hardware on it that you use too (for example a USB brand or a certain network card). If it is on the list please check if there is also a solution described, if yes try it. Sometimes it is best to try booting Tails on another computer to see if it is working there, so you know if your computer is the problem.

- Tor is not ready or other internet connection issues? Boot Tails, log in and do something else for about 5 to 10 minutes. Then go back and check if Tor is ready now by opening the Tor browser. If you still get the “Tor is not ready” warning, reboot Tails and try again. If that does not work try disabling MAC address spoofing on the Tails greeting screen when rebooting (select “More Options”, click on “Forward” and click once on “Spoof all MAC addresses”).

- Are some password not getting accepted although they should be correct? Please check that you set the correct keyboard layout on the Tails greeting screen as described here.

- Having trouble booting Tails although you followed the instructions on the Tails website? Check that your USB stick is not on the list of problematic USB sticks USB sticks and see if they work.

- If Tails freezes after you press enter in the boot screen, try not pressing enter to boot but letting Tails count down itself. If Tails worked previously but suddenly has freezing issues, try rebooting a couple of times. Some users report that it worked after about 5 tries.

- Does Tails freeze and only shows you a blue screen? A user reported that the following worked for him: When Tails first boots up (before choosing tails or tails failsafe version), press tab to open up the console. Don’t modify anything, just type all of the following commands: nouveau.modeset=0 modeset.blacklist=nouveau noslash One of the commands above should get you past the blue screen. Unfortunately you will have to

enter the commands every time you boot but it's better then it not working at all.

- Having issues accessing your persistence data? You may be able to fix your problem by simply re-running the persistence configuration tool: Applications > Tails > configure persistent volume and enable the same options that you had before. Then reboot.

- For OS X: If Tails does not show up when holding the alt key upon restart, try the following. Install rEFInd (if you use a Mac with El Capitan or later, rEFInd may not install properly). Then temporarily disabled SIP: hold command + R when you see the Apple logo after restarting, then go to Utilities -> Terminal, then type "crsutil disable" in the Terminal window then press Enter, then restart as normal and install rEFInd, then repeat the process but this time type "crsutil enable," turning SIP back on.

- Can you not connect to your WiFi because it keeps asking for the password but you know you entering it correctly (e.g. it just asks for password after a few minutes of trying to connect)?. It could be an issue with Tails not recognizing drivers, so a solution would be to use a WiFi adapter or a wired connection (i.e. plug in an ethernet cable that is connected to your router).

- Does the Tails installer does not work when clicking an option? Try this.

- Do you get asked for a password when you want to install Tails by cloning? If the process is like this: you click on "install by cloning" it shows the USB stick you want to clone Tails to, so you click on "install Tails", then get asked to confirm the device selection, which you do, and are then told that authentication is required to "unmount General UDisk (/dev/sda1)" mounted by another user" (or a similar message) - which is when it asks you for the password. If that is the case, follow the instructions here (for the USB stick that you want to clone Tails on) but use fs=fat32 quick instead of fs=ntfs quick in step 9. If that does not work please try using two different USB sticks and avoid using the ones that are on the list of known issues.

- Issues with your screen resolution? Check out this.

- Icons and information located on the top right corner of the screen disappeared?

- Boot problems and an error message like this "(initramfs) unable to find a medium containing a live file system on custom Live USB"? A user reported that using rufus and choose a different partition scheme helped. Also try holding the power button down for 10 seconds till the computer turns off and then turn it on again to see if it works with the second boot.

Still not solved?

Research your problem. That means using a search engine and the search function of the /d/DarknetMarketsNoobs subdread to search for solutions for your problem. If that does not help you can make a post on /d/DarkNetMarketsNoobs **but** remember to give it a meaningful title (i.e. “When booting Tails I just get a blank screen” instead of “need help plz”).

Whonix

Whonix

When you should use this guide

This guide shows an alternative, but still secure setup. Usually Tails is the easier and faster solution, so try it out if you have not already. However sometimes users have issues with it that can no be resolved by reading through the DNM bible, googling the issues and asking on dedicated forums (like /d/DarkNetMarketsNoobs or /d/Tails). In these cases it is better to follow this guide since it is less hassle for you and still gives you a reasonable secure setup instead of a horrible one which for example involves windows (the get-in-jail-free card).

> Please note: previously this guide recommended using Ubuntu as your host operating system. Ubuntu has been removed by the recommendations of the Whonix developers. More information on why you should choose a different host operating system can be found here While Ubuntu is still better than Windows or Mac, it is best to switch to Debian or others as your host OS.

General

This guide is for installing Whonix on a Linux distribution such as Debian, Manjaro, or Linux Mint. It is important to choose a distribution that offers **Full Disk Encryption** such as the named ones. Otherwise, your whole setup would be useless. If you are not really keen with Linux, it is recommended that you use Debian or Linux Mint in the following as they are easy to use and there are many resources available if you run into issues.

> **DO NOT USE WHONIX ON WINDOWS OR OS X**. They are insecure and cancerous to your OpSec. If you want to play the game, do it right.

Note: more security can be achieved by using Qubes with Whonix. However this is more for technically advanced people and higher profile users and therefore a smaller target group. This guide is for using Whonix without Qubes, guides for Qubes will follow at some point in the future though. Related subs for additional resources:

- /d/Whonix
- /d/VirtualBox

What is Whonix?

It's basically like a sandboxed and torrify'd Linux operating system (OS) which you can run while running your usual operating system (called host OS). That means you boot for example Ubuntu

from a USB stick and then run Whonix (the guest OS) within your booted Ubuntu (an OS in an OS). In Whonix's words:

> Whonix is a desktop operating system designed for advanced security and privacy. It realistically addresses attacks while maintaining usability. It makes online anonymity possible via fail-safe, automatic, and desktop-wide use of the Tor network. A heavily reconfigured Debian base is run inside multiple virtual machines, providing a substantial layer of protection from malware and IP leaks. Pre-installed applications, pre-configured with safe defaults are ready for use. Additionally, installing custom applications or personalizing the desktop will in no way jeopardize the user. Whonix is the only actively developed OS designed to be run inside a VM and paired with Tor.

For more information please visit their website.

Installing host OS

Installing the host OS

To be able to run Whonix, you must first choose and install the host OS, on which you will later run Whonix. Like a program that you run on an OS, only that the program in this case is a full OS itself.

As mentioned at the beginning, if you are not that tech-savvy you should use Manjaro, Debian, or Linux Mint. Just follow these instructions for Debian, or these for manjaro and these When installing make sure you are fully encrypting your device or you're not securing your host OS! To do this make sure you select "Guided - use entire disk and set up encrypted LVM" while setting up your operating system.

> **Tip**: it is recommended to use an external SSD or at least a USB 3.0 stick.

It is also important to remember you will need to update your host, and the software in it manually yourself. If you do not do this periodically you could be leaving yourself open to vulnerabilities.

Installing Whonix

Installing Whonix

Installing

Before you install Whonix, a small note that it consists of two different OS: the Gateway and the Workstation. When you set everything up you do all your work (like using the Tor browser, decrypting PGP messages, . . .) on the Workstation. The Workstation contacts the Gateway in the background (i.e. you do not have to do anything) and sends the entire internet traffic that you produce on the Workstation to it.

The Gateway then connects to the Tor network and sends your traffic through it. That gives you an additional security advantage. So you basically run three operating systems (OS) at a time: your host OS (e.g. Debian), Whonix Gateway and Whonix Workstation. Normally you can only boot one OS at a time on your computer, but with a special software (called VirtualBox) you can run more. Do not worry it is not that complicated, just follow the steps below.

To install Whonix just follow the instructions on this page. For the step 2 (called “Install Whonix”) of the linked guide you need to open the terminal. Do that by simply pressing CTRL + ALT + T and then enter the command from the guide.

Do not forget to verify the downloaded Whonix files as explained in the guide. Also change the default password (“changeme”) on the Whonix Workstation and Gateway.

Starting and shutting down Whonix

Starting and shutting down Whonix

Starting

First, start the Whonix-Gateway. Select the Whonix-Gateway in VirtualBox, and hit the big Start button or double click on the entry in the list on the left.

Tip: enlarge the Gateway and Workstation windows after you started them for improved usability.

Once the desktop environment has loaded (i.e. you see the desktop), open the terminal by double clicking on the terminal-shortcut on the desktop and change your password by hitting ENTER after typing

```
passwd user
```

The default username is: user
The default password is: changeme

Change the password to what you want it to be. It does not has to be that complex but you should not use the default one either.

Note: to change the keyboard layout, press the Start button at the bottom left -> Computer -> System Settings -> Input Devices -> switch to the “Layouts” tab on the by default selected keyboard category -> check the “Configure layouts” checkbox -> click “Add” and add your desired laypout. Then remove the default English (US) layout and save the settings by clicking “Apply”.

> **Tip**: you can copy the commands and then right-click in the terminal-window (terminal) and select paste. Alternatively you can also press CTRL + SHIFT + V to paste the command into the terminal.

After that update your system by typing the following command into the terminal

```
sudo apt-get update && sudo apt-get dist-upgrade
```

> **Important**: Whonix checks on the Gateway and Workstation every 24 hours if updates for the installed software are available. If yes you get a window that contains something like this:

```
WARNING: Debian Package Update Check Result: apt-get reports that packages can be updated.
[some more text how to open the terminal]
sudo apt-get update && sudo apt-get dist-upgrade
```

Simply copy the command, open the terminal according to the instructions, paste the command and press ENTER. Then it prints out a few lines in the window and asks you with a message like the following if you want to install the updates:

```
Do you want to continue? [Y/n]
```

Type y and press ENTER. Then wait till it finish, i.e. the line at the bottom of the terminal window begins with user@host:~$. Then you can close the window and reboot Whonix (Gateway and Workstation).

Sometimes you also only get updates on the Gateway and not the Workstation, or the other way around. In that case, do not worry and apply the updates as described above.

If the checking for updates somehow fails, reboot the Gateway and the Workstation and see if the checking works this time. If the update check then does not run automatically (after the reboot), run the update command manually by entering the

```
sudo apt-get update && sudo apt-get dist-upgrade
```

command from above manually in the terminal.

If there are no updates available, i.e. your system is up to date, you will still get a window after the check is finished which shows a few lines of text which contain “INFO” in green font at the beginning of some lines.

Now after all that is done, go back to the VirtualBox window on your host OS, select the Whonix-Workstation, and click the big Start button. Then go back to to the beginning of the “Starting Whonix” section of this guide and do all that stuff in your Workstation desktop environment.

Note: you only need to change your password once (once on the Gateway and once on the Workstation), not every time you reboot Whonix.

After you did the whole updating for the Workstation too, you can download the Tor borwser. To do that, double click the Tor Browser icon on your desktop. Follow the prompts, and get the version you want. Make sure that the version does not contain an “a” or “b” which stands for alpha and beta versions that are not yet ready to be released for all users and may contain bugs.

Then launch the Tor Browser by double clicking on the desktop icon called “Tor Browser (AnonDist)”. Now you need to configure it a bit to make it more secure. First set the security slider to high. The link goes to the Tails website but since it is about the Tor browser, it also applies to Whonix. Fortunately, Whonix preserves your settings so you do not need to set the slider to high every time you reboot Whonix.

Now JavaScript (JS) is disabled globally, which is how it should be if you only use DNMs.

Tip: On on the top right corner, click on the icon with the three horizontally stacked bars and choose “Customize”. Drag the bookmarks and downloads icons up to your menu bar or your tool bar so you can use them easily. Click “Exit Customize” in the green box on the lower right side.

Shutting down

Always close out Whonix in reverse order. That means, shutdown the Workstation first, then shutdown the Gateway. After the VirtualBox windows for both are closed, you can also close VirtualBox. To finish, shut down your host OS after that.

If you are running terminal-based version of the Gateway for performance reasons, just enter the command

```
sudo poweroff
```

and press ENTER to shut the Gateway down.

Performance tips

Performance tips

Running essentially three operating systems (OS) at the same time can take up some resources from your computer. Especially if you are all doing it from a USB stick and not an internal SSD for example. So in the following some tips which you can follow if you want to improve the performance of your Whonix setup. If everything is running smoothly, you do not need to follow them (if it is not broke, do not fix it).

Make sure you have followed the previous Whonix chapters already so you are improving a secure setup and do not have to start all over again (e.g. because you use Whonix on Windows).

Note: most of the tips that involve changing VirtualBox settings for VMs (the Whonix Gateway and Workstation) require the the the VMs to be shut down. So only boot up your Linux distribution that you use for running Whonix (e.g. Ubuntu or Linux Mint) but do not start Whonix too.

Using more CPUs for the Workstation

Since the Workstation will do the most amount of work, it should also be able to make good use of your CPUs. To ensure that, open the VirtualBox window -> right-click on the "Whonix-Workstation" entry on the left -> select "Settings" -> go to the "System" category -> switch to the "Processor" tab.

Now you should see two sliders: "Processor(s)" and "Execution Cap". If the "Execution Cap" slider is not already set to 100 percent (on the right end), please drag it there. If the "Processor(s)" slider is not disabled, set it to the middle value (i.e. if the maximum is 4 CPUs set it to 2 or if the maximum is 8 CPUs set it to 4).

If you can not move the slider you only need to do one additional step, which is enabling an option called "VT-x technology" in your BIOS or UEFI settings. This may sound complicated but is pretty easy and can give you an enormous performance boost. Here are the steps, you basically need to get into your BIOS / UEFI settings -> search for an option called something like Virtualization or VT-x -> enable it -> save settings and reboot.

Then when you rebooted with the new settings, the "Processor(s)" slider should not be disabled any more. Now you can change it according to the instructions above.

Reducing the RAM for the Gateway

You can reduce the amount of RAM that the Gateway is allowed to take up which helps reducing the overall work load for your computer. Read this first and then you can adjust the memory in VirtualBox.

Open the VirtualBox window -> right-click on the “Whonix-Gateway” entry on the left -> select “Settings” -> go to the “System” category. Now you should see a slider called “Base Memory” under the “Motherboard” tab. As mentioned in the previous link, the minimum requirement for the Gateway is 256 Megabyte RAM. You should set it to a bit more than that (around 300), apply the other performance tips as well and then see if the Gateway and Workstation are running more smoothly. If you then still have performance issues, you can reduce the memory down to 256 Megabyte.

Now you will only see the terminal-based version of the Gateway even when it is fully booted. This saves the computer some resources but you will still be able to do all the tasks you need to do on it (which is essentially only updating the software if there are updates available).

So in the future start the Gateway -> wait till you get the login prompt -> enter your username (default “user”) and password (default “changeme”) and press ENTER. After that the Gateway will hijack your command line input when it is checking for software updates, meaning that it will print out some lines without showing you the usual input line where you can enter commands. In such cases just wait till it is finished and gives you a message ending with “Please feel free to press enter to return back to your normal prompt”.

So press ENTER and check if the above lines (which show the result of the software update check) contain something like “[WARNING] [whonixcheck] Debian Package Update Check Result: apt-get reports that packages can be updated.” If you see such a line, enter the command

```
sudo apt-get update && sudo apt-get dist-upgrade
```

and press ENTER. That command should also be shown to you in a few lines under the line which contains the note that packages can be updated. Then when you get the line “Do you want to continue? [Y/n]” press either ENTER (which answers the “Update? Yes / No” question with the answer that was capitalized, in this case the “Y” for “Yes”) or type y and press ENTER.

Tip: you can also copy that update command by highlighting it -> right-click on it -> select “Copy” -> left click again to un-highlight it and return to your input-line -> right-click -> select “Paste”.

This process replaces the usual update process which shows you the notification window where you copy the update command and paste it into the terminal (like you do on the Workstation).

To shut down the Gateway in the future just enter the command

```
sudo poweroff
```

and press ENTER.

Using an SSD

If you are not already using an SSD for your Ubuntu or Linux Mint installation, consider switching to one. It offers significant speed boosts over a normal USB stick. You can easily buy a cheap external SSD online or in stores. They do not need to have much capacity either for this use-case, 50 or 75 Gigabyte would easily be sufficient. If that is not an option consider using a USB 3.0 stick on a 3.0 port over a 2.0 one which gets you better results.

Qubes/Whonix

Qubes/Whonix

In this chapter we will talk about using Qubes/Whonix setup. This setup is very advanced, and not recommended for new users. If you are just starting out, or not very tech savvy you should stick with using tails

What is Qubes?

Qubes is a free and open-source operating system focused on a single-user computing experience, leveraging xen-based virtualization to allow for the creation and management of isolated compartments called Qubes.

These Qubes (virtual machines) have a predefined set of one or many isolated applications for personal or professional projects or managing the network stack/firewall. Full and complete or majorly stripped down operating systems can run inside of most Qubes. Different levels of trust for each Qube can be determined and set based upon it's needs.

Qubes uses a template system to easily install the most used privacy qubes. You can create these templates as a disposable or persistent environment depending on your operational needs. More can be learned at qubes-os.org/intro.

Whonix

Whonix might just be the most trusted and watertight privacy operating system pair in the world. Whonix uses 2 virtualized operating systems working together to hide your identity and maintain your privacy by routing all traffic through the Tor Network.

Whonix is not a VPN, VPNs are much easier and faster than Tor, however they are not nearly as anonymous. VPN administrators can log both where a user is connecting from and their connection destination. Even if a VPN provider claims they don't log… they do. Whonix is split into two seperate operating systems:

- The Gateway OS - routes all traffic through Tor, acts as a firewall
- The Workstation OS - run applications securely, connects to the gateway

Whonix is now bundled with Qubes to make our lives easier.

Prerequesites

- At least 8GB of ram (16GB recommended)

- A CPU that supports virtualization (VT-x with EPT or AMD-V with RVI or Intel VT-d or AMD-Vi[AMD IOMMU])
- 32GB Free Storage Space
- 8GB+ USB Drive

Installing Qubes

Installing Qubes

Download and Burn the Installation Media

- Go to qubes-os{dot}org and download the latest available ISO
- Burn the ISO to a USB
- Boot up the installation USB on your computer of choice

Go through the Qubes Installation

- It is highly recommended to follow DoD data destruction standards before installing Qubes to a storage device.
- Upon boot, select Test Media and Install Qubes OS X.X.X
- Select your language and keyboard layout
- Under system, select the Installation Destination and leave it on auto configuration unless you require specific partioning.
- Select I would like to make additional space then Encrypt My Data
- When you click Done on this section, you will be prompted to create a Disk Encryption password. It is recommended to make this as long as possible while still retaining memory of it!
- Save the Disk Encryption Password
- Select Delete All and then Reclaim Space (delete's existing partitions)
- You will be redirected to the main menu where you can proceed to Date & Time and select your timezone.
- Leave the root accound disabled.
- Now create your user with a strong password differing from your encryption password.
- Once back at the main installation screen, select Begin Installation
- Wait for Qubes OS to install
- Once installation is complete, select Reboot System

Go through the Qubes Configuration

- Enter Qubes with Hypervisor Enabled
- Decrypt your Disk
- Select Qubes OS
- Select your desired Qube templates to install (Fedora 36, Debian 11, and/or Whonix)
- Enable Use sys-net qube for both networking and USB devices
- Enable System and template updates over the Tor anonimity network using Whonix
- Select Done and click Finish Configuration
- Wait for default templates to install. (Do not be alarmed if the installation freezes, it's still working, please be patient)

Get familiar with your Qubes desktop environment

- Log into your user account
- The **Qube Manager** Tray is the blue isometric cube icon in the top-right corner of your desktop. You can manage/view your currently running qubes and their resource usage.
- In the **Qube Manager**, you may create, delete, and manage all your qubes.
- The **System Menu** is located in the top-left corner of your desktop. Here, you can launch various tools as well as isolated application qubes.
- Your **Qubes Devices** are located in the top-right corner of your desktop. Here you can view all your connected devices and provide passthrough to specific qubes (USB passthrough is blocked by default).
- The **Network Manager** is located in the top-right corner of your desktop. Here you can connect to various wifi and ethernet access points.

Setup Network Devices

- Open **Qube Manager** from the blue isometric cube icon in the top-right corner of your desktop.
- Select **sys-net** and shutdown the qube
- Once shut down, open the sys-net qube settings
- Go to the devices tab and locate your USB controllers (<font color"red">keep this window open until you click ok)
- Move each desired USB controller to the right panel to enable them (<font color=“red"This is only recommended if you absolutely need access to USB devices such as storage controllers and network adapters)
- Click Apply! <font color=“red If your laptop has internal USB peripherals (not PS2) such as a keybaord, modifying these options may disable it and could break your installation if you restart. Remove each USB passthrough one at a time and restart the **sys-net** qube until your interal peripheral works again.
- Click **OK** to close the USB passthrough window
- Start the **sys-net** qube and wait for initialization
- You should now have access to your external network adapter
- <font color=“red"Connect to the internet

Update your Qubes OS

- In the top-left System Menu, open the Terminal Emulator
- Run the following update command

Qubes R4.0 and before:

```
sudo qubes-dom0-update
```

Qubes R4.1 and later:

```
sudo qubes-dom0-update --show-output --console
```

- This command may fail at first, a Connection Wizard popup may appear to configure your internet connection for Whonix.

- Rerun the update command above and wait for the systems to update. (These updates are routed through the Tor Network and may take a long time to complete)
- Once the update verifies packages, you will need to enter Y when prompted, the default is NO and if you press enter, you will need to restart the update process.

Installing Recommended Software in the Whonix Template

- Open the System Menu and hover over Template: whonix-ws-XX (IMPORTANT) and open the XFCE terminal.
- Update the Whonix system template

```
sudo apt-get update && sudo apt-get upgrade -y
```

Install Kleopatra to use PGP encryption.

```
sudo apt-get install kleopatra
```

Close the XFCE terminal.

Installing VeraCrypt (requires a debian-11 qube)

- Open the System Menu and hover over Template: debian-11 (**IMPORTANT**) and open the terminal.
- Update the system template

```
sudo apt-get update && sudo apt-get upgrade -y
```

Install VeraCrypt to use PGP encryption.

- Get the VERACRYPT_DOWNLOAD_LINK from www.veracrypt.fr
- Choose the Debian 11 package and copy the download link into the wget command. (<font color="red"Always verify PGP signatures before installing!)

```
wget VERACRYPT_DOWNLOAD_LINK -o vc.deb
```

Install the .DEB package

```
sudo dpkg -i vc.deb
```

Any installation errors should be fixed with

```
sudo apt-get --fix-broken install
sudo dpkg -i vc.deb
```

- Open Qube Manager and select the whonix-ws-XX template.
- Open Settings > Applications and move KeePassXC and Kleopatra to the right panel.
- Click Apply and OK.

- Shutdown the anon-whonix qube in the Qube Manager.
- Open Settings > Applications and move KeePassXC and Kleopatra to the right panel.
- Click Apply and OK.

Mobile Guide

Mobile Guide

In this chapter we will discuss the proper ways to use a mobile device. Keep in mind mobile devices **ARE NOT RECOMMENDED** In terms of OpSec they are the lowest, and should only be used in extreme circumstances. You are still always safer using a operating system like Tails, or Whonix. PGP, XMR, and other basic tools are all still needed which you will have to setup yourself. There is currently not any chapters written for using them.

What is GrapheneOS?

For this guide we will be using Grapthene OS. GrapheneOS is a mobile OS focused on privacy and security, with an Android app compatibility layer. Its primarily focused on the research and development of privacy and security technologies. These technologies include sandboxing, exploit mitigation, and a permission model.

How does GrapheneOS work?

Graphene improves security and privacy from the ground up by deploying various technologies to mitigate entire classes of vulnerabilities. This makes exploiting common sources of vulnerabilities more difficult and less sustainable. These improvements better the security of the operating system and apps running on it. The system will also never ship with any google apps or services to further increase security.

How can I run GrapheneOS?

Graphene is exclusively built for Google Pixel devices, however many other devices are supported at a source level and can be built for them without modifications to the existing GrapheneOS source tree. Most cases beyond that will require substancial work to reach the same standards; For most devices hardware and firmware will prevent providing a reasonably secure device regardless of work put into device support. At the time of writing the following devices are officially supported.

Supported Devices

https://grapheneos.org/faq#supported-devices

What makes GrapheneOS secure?

Security and privacy are deeply rooted in the foundations of the Graphene operating system. Completely de-googled and de-bloated, Graphene takes advantage of all existing android security features with numerous additions on top. Disk encryption, clipboard security, hardware identifier protection, IOMMU baseband isolation, and a system integrated firewall with custom rulings keep Graphene protected from adversaries.

Installation

Getting started

> Before we begin remember this guide should only be used if you have no other options! Mobile is still not good for your opsec!

Installation

Graphene has two officially supported installation methods, this guide will cover the recommended method.

- WebUSB-based Installer - recommended for most users
- Command Line Install - recommended for advanced users

Prerequisites

Install an officially supported operating system, you should have at least 4GB of free memory available and 32GB of free storage.

- Windows 10
- Windows 11
- macOS Catalina (10.15)
- macOS Big Sur (11)
- macOS Monterey (12)
- Arch Linux
- Debian 10 (buster)
- Debian 11 (bullseye)
- Ubuntu 20.04 LTS
- Ubuntu 22.04 LTS
- ChromeOS
- GrapheneOS
- Google Android (stock Pixel OS) and other certified Android variants

Ensure your system is up to date before proceeding.

Start the Install

Install an officially supported browser on your computer

- Chromium (outside Ubuntu, since they ship a broken Snap package without working WebUSB)
- Vanadium (GrapheneOS)

- Google Chrome
- Microsoft Edge
- Brave

Ensure your browser is up to date before proceeding.

Do NOT use incognito or other private modes for installation.

Enable OEM Unlocking

- Enable developer options by going to Settings -> About this phone -> tap the build number option until developer mode is enabled.
- Go to Settings -> Developer options -> Toggle OEM unlocking

Flashing as non-root (Linux specific)

- On Arch Linux, install the android-udev package. On Debian and Ubuntu, install the android-sdk-platform-tools-common package.

Arch Linux:

```
sudo pacman -Syy android-udev
```

Ubuntu:

```
sudo apt-get install android-sdk-platform-tools-common
```

Boot into the bootloader interface

- Reboot the device and hold the volume down button while the phone boots. Continue holding volume down until the phone boots into the bootloader interface

Connecting the phone

- Connect the phone to the computer. On Linux, you'll need to do this again if you didn't have the udev rules set up when you connected it.

On Windows devices if you don't have the fastboot driver already installed you will need to install them to move forward. Alternatively you can also install the latest drivers for pixels.

Proceed to the official GrapheneOS website, and navigate to install -> web installer.

Jump to the 'Unlocking the bootloader' section.

Follow the remaining installation steps on the page. (<font color="red"listing the next steps would be pointless as you need to click page buttons to initiate WebUSB commands)

Post Installation Setup

Once GrapheneOS installation is completed, it is recommended that you change the following settings.

- Navigate to Settings -> Privacy -> disable camera/microphone access.
- Go to Settings -> Location -> Turn off use location.
- Go to Settings -> Security -> Auto reboot and select an auto reboot time.
- Go to Settings -> Security -> Pin scrambling and enable it.
- Go to Settings -> Security -> Screen lock camera access and disable it.

Once your settings have been updated, open the browser and download F-Droid. This will act as your app store on your device.

Recommended Apps

- OpenKeychain: Easy PGP
- AuthPass - KeePass compatible
- InviZible Pro
- Fennec F-Droid
- Tor Browser for Android
- (Look for F-Droid (FOSS) alternatives for PlayStore apps)

Conclusion

Congratulations, you have successfully set up your secured mobile device! It is important to remember that your devices security is only as secure as you are; be careful of the applications you install, the permissions you provide, and the settings you enable. Using Cellular Service will always de-anonymize you. If you must use it, it is recommended to use a faraday bag or box to limit tracking. Be sure to keep your system up to date with the latest GrapheneOS updates.

PLEASE follow all guides and read all FAQ questions on grapheneos.org

KeePassXC

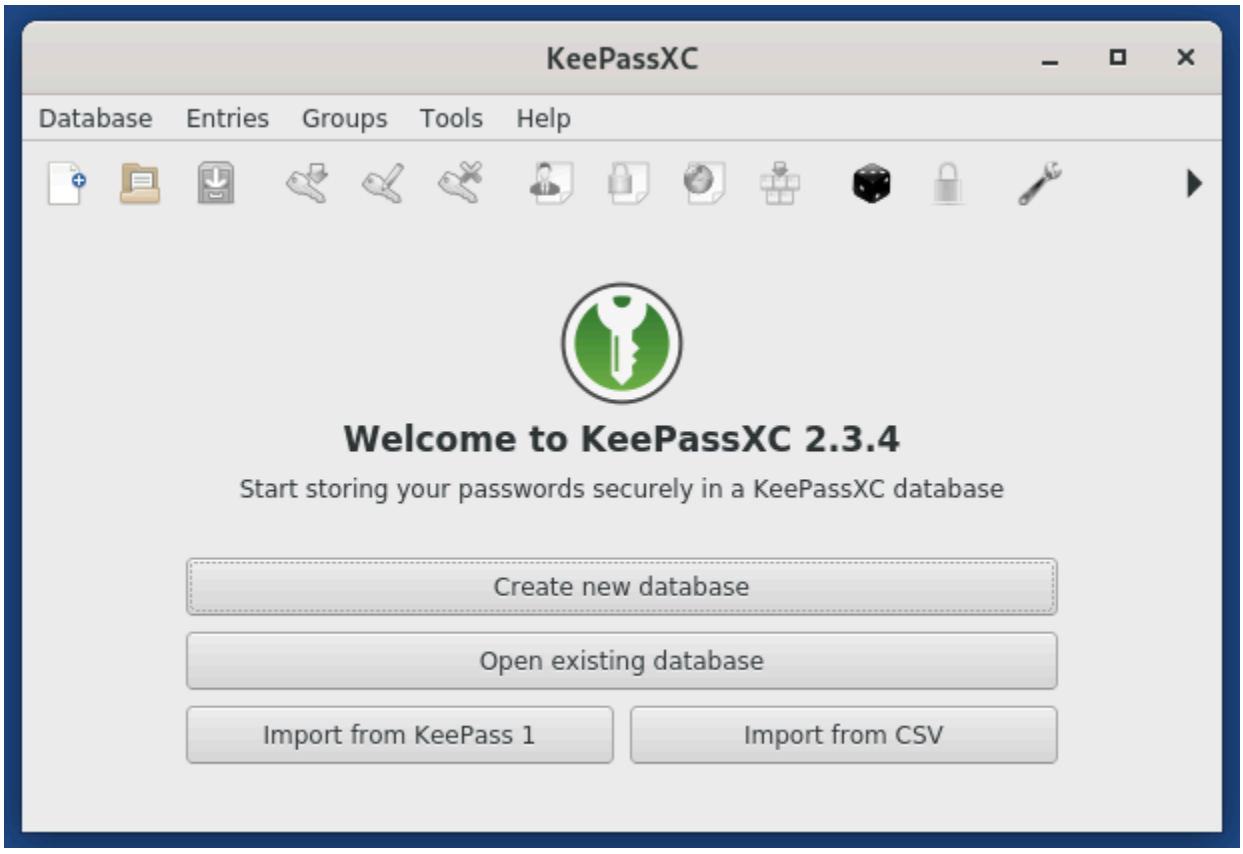
Storing secrets with KeePassXC

KeePassXC is a password manager that helps you store usernames, passwords and other secrets so that you don't have to remember them. It comes with a built-in password generator that allows you to use strong and unique passwords for all your accounts, leading to a lower risk of your accounts getting compromised (by hackers or law enforcement). Your secrets are stored in an encrypted database file that can only be unlocked with a master password, this way you can access all your accounts by remembering a single password.

You should use KeePassXC to store:

- Login details to market accounts and forums
- Cryptocurrency seeds and wallet passwords
- Passwords for your PGP keys

To start the tool on Tails, go to "Applications" -> "Accessories" -> "KeePassXC".



Whonix users

KeePass also comes with Whonix. You can follow the same guide as the Tails users.

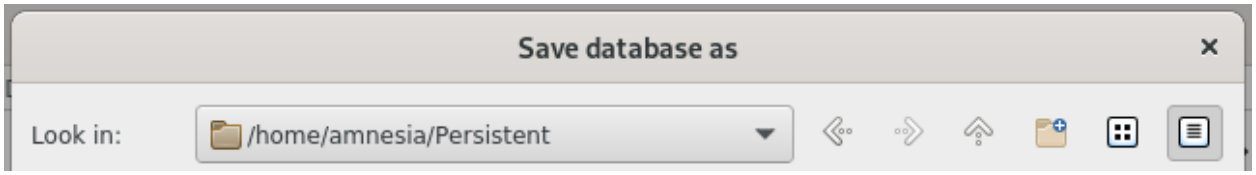
Creating a database

Creating a KeePassXC database

> Before creating a new database make sure that you have set up and unlocked the persistent volume.

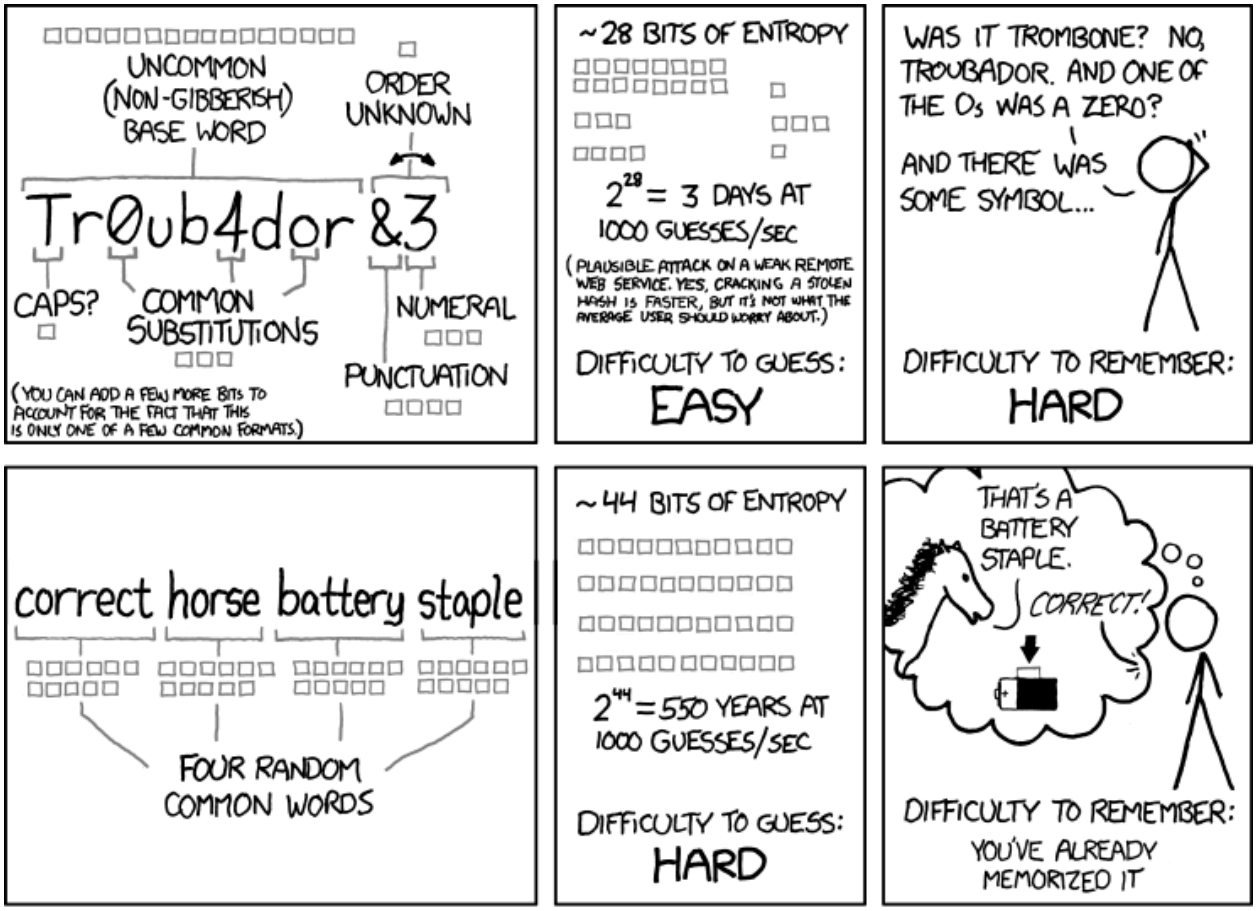
On the welcome screen, click on ‘Create new database’. Alternatively, click on “Database” in the menu bar -> “New database”.

> **Make sure you save the database on the persistent volume**. If you fail to do this your database will be gone when you restart Tails.



You will now enter your master password. This is the only password you will need to remember since it will be used to keep all your stored secrets safe. It must not be easy to bruteforce or guessable by an attacker, anyone that can guess your master password has access to ALL secrets in the database.

The best way to create a password that is both strong and memorable is to create a mnemonic. A mnemonic of at least 5 words or more is recommended.


UNCOMMON (NON-GIBBERISH) BASE WORD
ORDER UNKNOWN
Tr0ub4dor&3
CAPS?
COMMON SUBSTITUTIONS
NUMERAL
PUNCTUATION
(YOU CAN ADD A FEW MORE BITS TO ACCOUNT FOR THE FACT THAT THIS IS ONLY ONE OF A FEW COMMON FORMATS.)
~28 BITS OF ENTROPY
2^28 = 3 DAYS AT 1000 GUESSES/SEC
(PLAUSIBLE ATTACK ON A WEAK REMOTE WEB SERVICE. YES, CRACKING A STOLEN HASH IS FASTER, BUT IT'S NOT WHAT THE AVERAGE USER SHOULD WORRY ABOUT.)
DIFFICULTY TO GUESS:
EASY
WAS IT TROMBONE? NO, TROUBADOR. AND ONE OF THE Os WAS A ZERO?
AND THERE WAS SOME SYMBOL...
DIFFICULTY TO REMEMBER:
HARD
correct horse battery staple
FOUR RANDOM COMMON WORDS
~44 BITS OF ENTROPY
2^44 = 550 YEARS AT 1000 GUESSES/SEC
DIFFICULTY TO GUESS:
HARD
THAT'S A BATTERY STAPLE.
CORRECT!
DIFFICULTY TO REMEMBER:
YOU'VE ALREADY MEMORIZED IT
THROUGH 20 YEARS OF EFFORT, WE'VE SUCCESSFULLY TRAINED EVERYONE TO USE PASSWORDS THAT ARE HARD FOR HUMANS TO REMEMBER, BUT EASY FOR COMPUTERS TO GUESS.

You can use the built-in passphrase generator for inspiration. Click on the button in the toolbar. Under the password field select “Passphrase”. Adjust the word count to the desired length. Then keep pressing “Generate” until you come across one you like. Press “Copy” to copy the passphrase to the clipboard and close the password generation window by pressing the button once more.

Think of a story that incorporates all the words in the phrase, this will help you to remember your mnemonic. If you fear you might forget your password you can write it down on a piece of paper and store it in an inconspicous location until you know it by heart.

After entering your password, click “OK”.

> **You should now restart Tails to make sure that your database is on the persistent volume and that you can still open it.**

Opening a database

Opening a KeePassXC database

If the program isn't already opened go to "Applications" -> "Accessories" -> "KeePassXC" to start KeePassXC.

Click on "Open existing database". Then navigate to the directory where you stored your database, and double click on the `.kdbx` file.

Now enter you master password and click "Ok".

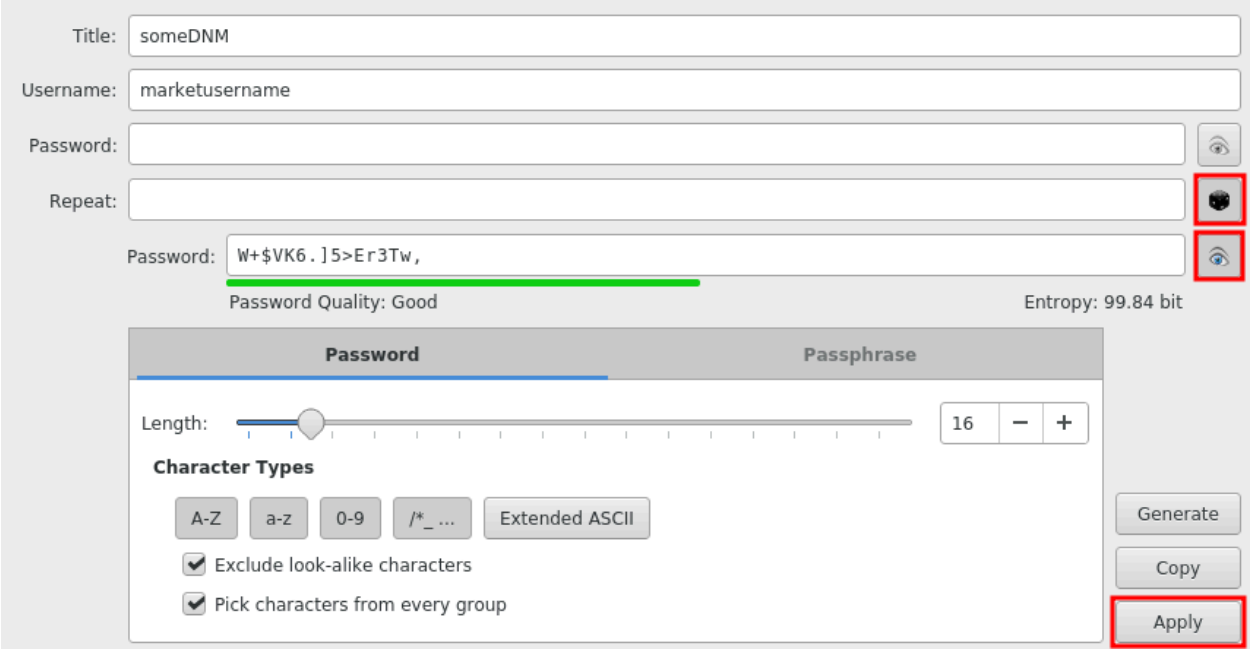
Adding entries

Adding entries

Let us say you want to add the login credentials of a market account. To do that, click on “Entries” -> “ Add new entry”. Set the title to the name of the market, and the username to your market username. To generate a password, click on the button located on the right side. To see the password click on the button right below the icon.

It is recommended to also click on the button called like “/*_…” which is on the right of the button “0-9”. This adds special characters to your password and thus makes it stronger. If you are okay with the password, just click on the “Apply” button next to the password customization options.

To be sure that you have set the correct password you can click on the button above the button. This will show you the same password you picked in the “Password” and “Repeat” input field. Done! Now just click on “OK” to confirm and you should see the new entry in the list.



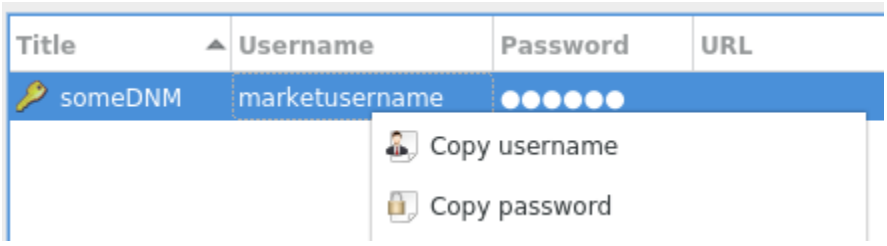
REMEMBER TO SAVE THE DATABASE AFTER EVERY CHANGE.

On Tails, the database is automatically saved after every change. If you are saving valuable information, like a cryptocurrency seed, verify that the database was saved correctly by closing and reopening the database and checking if your entry is stored in the database.

Accessing secrets

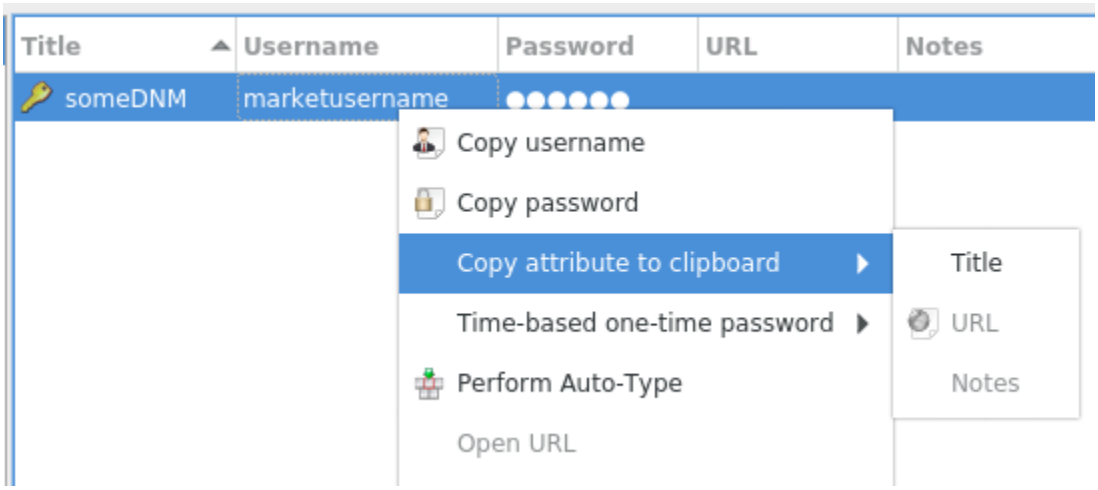
Accessing secrets

Right click on the entry you want to use (e.g. the one named after the market on which you want to login). This will open up a context menu and allow you to copy the username or password to the clipboard.



Now all you have to do is go to the market site (e.g. registration page or login page) and paste that password there. Your clipboard will automatically clear after 10 seconds, so be quick.

To access other information stored in the entry, right click on it and then move the cursor over “Copy attribute to clipboard”.



You can also double click on an entry to bring up the editor, but be careful that you don’t accidentally overwrite any important information.

PGP

PGP

> Starting with Tails 5.0 The tails devs switched PGP software. If you are using an older version of tails you should upgrade. to the newest version. This guide will cover using pgp in versions 5.0 and newer.

General information

Pretty Good Privacy (PGP) is an encryption program that provides cryptographic privacy and authentication for data communication. PGP is often used for signing, encrypting, and decrypting texts, e-mails and files and to increase the security of email communications.

A typical darknet user will use PGP to:

Encrypt messages #

- To encrypt the shipping address and other sensitive information so only the vendor can read it.

Decrypt messages #

- Vendors will encrypt sensitive shipping information for you (e.g. tracking codes).
- Decrypting a message is sometimes required to login to a market.

Verify messages #

- To verify that a market link is legit and not a phishing site.

Learning how to use PGP is very important. You don't ever want your personal details to fall into the hands of law enforcement. Please carefully read through all sections in this chapter. If you want to make sure that you can properly encrypt and decrypt messages with PGP please go to /d/PGPPractice .

FAQ

What if I sent a message without PGP?

Did you sent a message that contained sensitive data (e.g. your address) without encrypting it with PGP by yourself?

Then it is best to delete your market account and start a new one. And no, this is not overkill. When the Silk Road servers were seized, a lot of messages were not PGP encrypted and

contained addresses in plaintext. In the following years the FBI gave those data to other law enforcement agencies around the world and they busted buyers that sent their addresses unencrypted. So if you would continue to order with that account, the evidence against you would just stack up even more.

> **Please** make the cut now and create a new market account with which you will always PGP encrypt your address by yourself.

Can I use the market's built in encryption?

No. The server processes the message in plain text, if the market is compromised attackers will be able to see the contents. Always encrypt sensitive information yourself.

Do I need to encrypt all messages?

You only need to encrypt messages containing sensitive information such as packaging details (which should only ever be discussed between a vendor and a buyer) or addresses. Saying "Thanks!" doesn't need encryption.

Can I decrypt a PGP message I sent?

No, only the user whose public key you used to encrypt the message can decrypt it. However if you select the public keys of the users you want to send the message to and your own public key, then you will be able to decrypt the encrypted message. You will learn later how to do that.

What is the difference between PGP and GPG?

It is explained here.

Creating a key pair

Creating a PGP key pair

When you create a PGP key pair, it gives you two unique keys: a public key, and a private key. You are to not, at any times, or for any reason, to give anyone your private key. That is for your eyes only. Your public key, however, is able to be given out so others can encrypt messages with your public key, send them to you, and then only YOU can decrypt them with your private key.

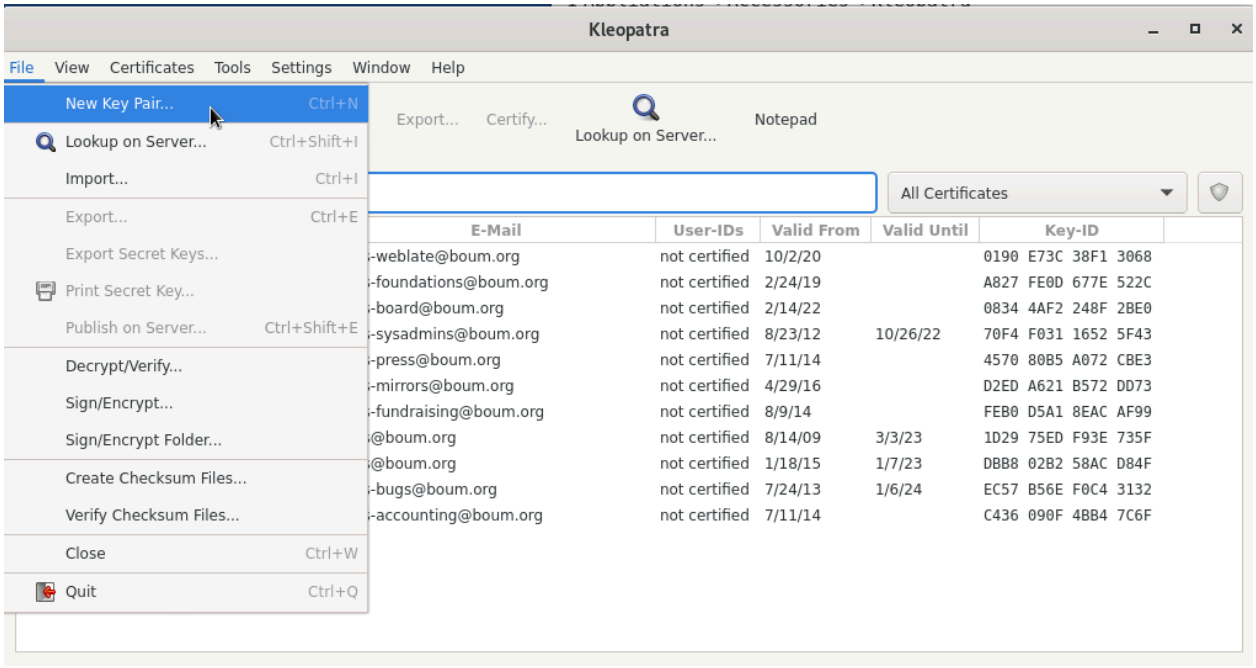
When you sign up to a market you may be asked to enter a public key. To prevent your market accounts from being linked together, **you should always generate a new key pair for every account you make**. Never upload the same public key to multiple accounts.

By uploading your public key you allow your vendor to securely send you sensitive information about your shipment (e.g. tracking codes). It can also serve as a two factor authentication mechanism to login to a market: every time you login you are required to decrypt a message containing a special code. Entering this special code proves that you own the account, because only you would be able to decrypt the message.

You should not keep private keys around that are no longer in use. If you make a new account on a market, delete the old key. If a markets gets busted or exit scams delete all keys for the accounts you created on that market. In the event that your private keys are compromised you want an attacker to be able to decrypt as little sensitive information as possible.

Tails

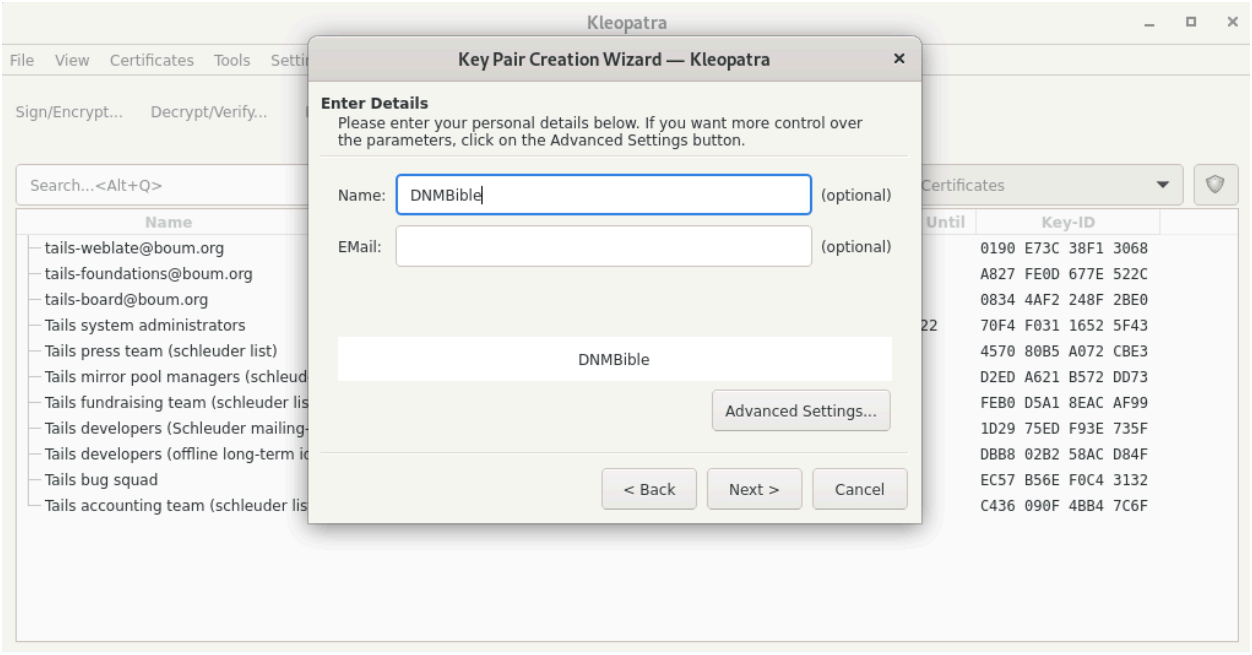
- create a new key first Open application->Accessories->Kleopatra
- File -> New Keypair


Kleopatra
File View Certificates Tools Settings Window Help
New Key Pair... Ctrl+N
Lookup on Server... Ctrl+Shift+I
Import... Ctrl+I
Export... Ctrl+E
Export Secret Keys...
Print Secret Key...
Publish on Server... Ctrl+Shift+E
Decrypt/Verify...
Sign/Encrypt...
Sign/Encrypt Folder...
Create Checksum Files...
Verify Checksum Files...
Close Ctrl+W
Quit Ctrl+Q
Export... Certify... Lookup on Server... Notepad
All Certificates
E-Mail User-IDs Valid From Valid Until Key-ID
-weblate@boum.org not certified 10/2/20 0190 E73C 38F1 3068
-foundations@boum.org not certified 2/24/19 A827 FE0D 677E 522C
-board@boum.org not certified 2/14/22 0834 4AF2 248F 2BE0
-sysadmins@boum.org not certified 8/23/12 10/26/22 70F4 F031 1652 5F43
-press@boum.org not certified 7/11/14 4570 80B5 A072 CBE3
-mirrors@boum.org not certified 4/29/16 D2ED A621 B572 DD73
-fundraising@boum.org not certified 8/9/14 FEB0 D5A1 8EAC AF99
@boum.org not certified 8/14/09 3/3/23 1D29 75ED F93E 735F
@boum.org not certified 1/18/15 1/7/23 DBB8 02B2 58AC D84F
-bugs@boum.org not certified 7/24/13 1/6/24 EC57 B56E F0C4 3132
-accounting@boum.org not certified 7/11/14 C436 090F 4BB4 7C6F

- Create personal OpenPGP keypair

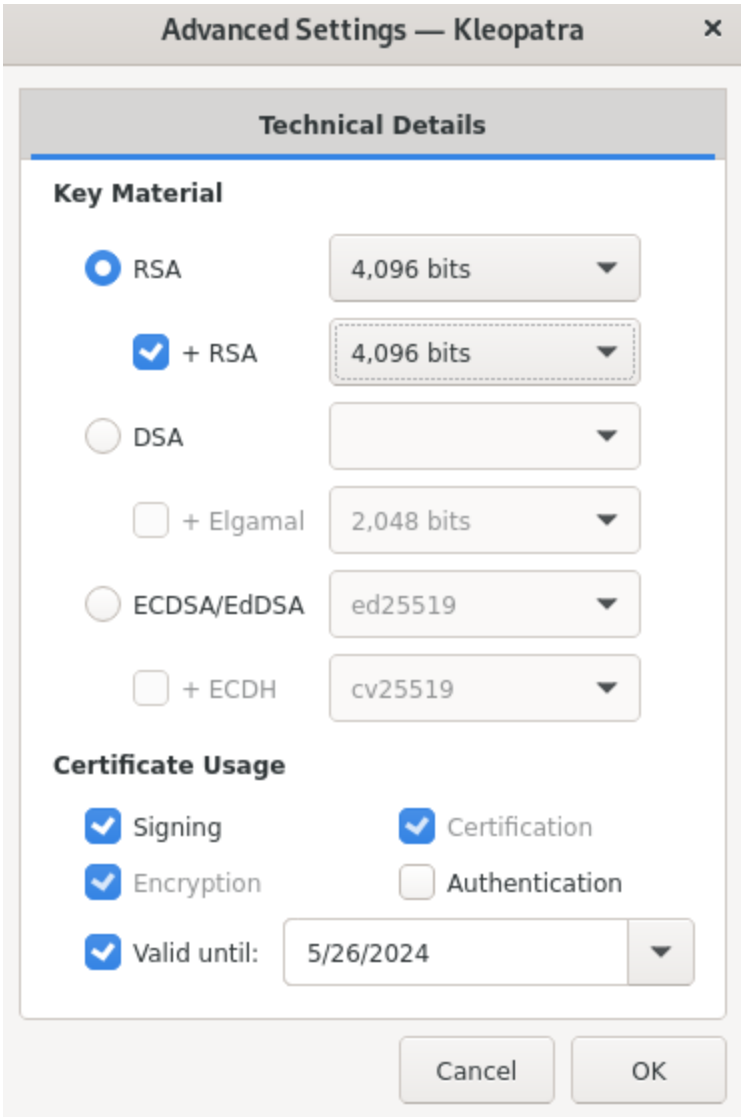
Kleopatra
File View Certificates Tools Setti
Sign/Encrypt... Decrypt/Verify...
Search...<Alt+Q>
Key Pair Creation Wizard — Kleopatra
Choose Format
Please choose which type you want to create.
Create a personal OpenPGP key pair
OpenPGP key pairs are certified by confirming the fingerprint of the public key.
Create a personal X.509 key pair and certification request
X.509 key pairs are certified by a certification authority (CA). The generated request needs to be sent to a CA to finalize creation.
< Back Next > Cancel
Name
tails-weblate@boum.org
tails-foundations@boum.org
tails-board@boum.org
Tails system administrators
Tails press team (schleuder list)
Tails mirror pool managers (schleud
Tails fundraising team (schleuder lis
Tails developers (Schleuder mailing-
Tails developers (offline long-term id
Tails bug squad
Tails accounting team (schleuder lis
Certificates
Until Key-ID
0190 E73C 38F1 3068
A827 FE0D 677E 522C
0834 4AF2 248F 2BE0
70F4 F031 1652 5F43
4570 80B5 A072 CBE3
D2ED A621 B572 DD73
FEB0 D5A1 8EAC AF99
1D29 75ED F93E 735F
DBB8 02B2 58AC D84F
EC57 B56E F0C4 3132
C436 090F 4BB4 7C6F

- Enter a name: Usually your account name for this key. **Not your real name!**


Kleopatra
File View Certificates Tools
Sign/Encrypt... Decrypt/Verify...
Search...<Alt+Q>
Certificates
Name
Until
Key-ID
tails-weblate@boum.org 0190 E73C 38F1 3068
tails-foundations@boum.org A827 FE0D 677E 522C
tails-board@boum.org 0834 4AF2 248F 2BE0
Tails system administrators 70F4 F031 1652 5F43
Tails press team (schleuder list) 4570 80B5 A072 CBE3
Tails mirror pool managers (schleud D2ED A621 B572 DD73
Tails fundraising team (schleuder lis FEB0 D5A1 8EAC AF99
Tails developers (Schleuder mailing- 1D29 75ED F93E 735F
Tails developers (offline long-term id DBB8 02B2 58AC D84F
Tails bug squad EC57 B56E F0C4 3132
Tails accounting team (schleuder lis C436 090F 4BB4 7C6F
Key Pair Creation Wizard — Kleopatra
Enter Details
Please enter your personal details below. If you want more control over the parameters, click on the Advanced Settings button.
Name: DNMBible (optional)
EMail: (optional)
DNMBible
Advanced Settings...
< Back
Next >
Cancel

It is recommended to leave the email field blank. If you want to be contacted via email you can add one, but please make sure that it fulfills the recommendations mentioned in the email chapter.

- Advanced settings
- Change the 3072 bit options to 4096



- Set an expiration date to one or two years in the future.

  Note: Setting an expiration date does not prevent messages that were encrypted with the associated public key from being decrypted in the future. In other words, if your private key is ever compromised an attacker can still decrypt messages after the key is expired.

  The expiration date only serves as a reminder to periodically rotate your key pair, to limit the amount of sensitive information that can be decrypted with a single private key. When you do this be sure to let others know you are changing your key by signing your new public key with your old key.

  Rotating a key only applies to keys that were created for off-market use. For example, a public key that you add to your profile on Dread. Keys created for market accounts are generally short-lived and should not be kept around for long.

- Click ok
- Next
- Create
- Enter a strong password
- You will now see a message box creating your keys. Once it is done you will see a notification letting you know it is finished.

Congratulations, you have now created your own PGP key pair!

Finding your public key

- To find your public key double click the name of the key just created.

- Click export

- You should see something like this:

  ——BEGIN PGP PUBLIC KEY BLOCK——

  Version: GnuPG v1

  mQINBFhNDOsBEACzwJJVsMo7sIiLhvCsLx2n+DVHzw1trM/C8Yao8EmWdDYe3ei9
  mXRqSudbD6S4KvJfm+ZeOlEQ6gGoG2q3aFYASRgcK7WDhs+jwG42EA+j2oIpU/EO
  8EQXTmTn8T+LQT84JZ5KkiZZp2CqLU8RVszfkKEj1oX/sO5watxNQur4fbk9FiCA
  1MjHMYir1g== =TV04 ——END PGP PUBLIC KEY BLOCK——

You can now copy your key and send it to others to encrypt messages to you!

The gibberish part in the middle will be a bit longer though.

Whonix

GNU privacy assistant only allows you to create keys that are 3072 bits, and lower. This is good security, but for best opsec practices you should be using 4096 bits. To do that we will generate the key in terminal.

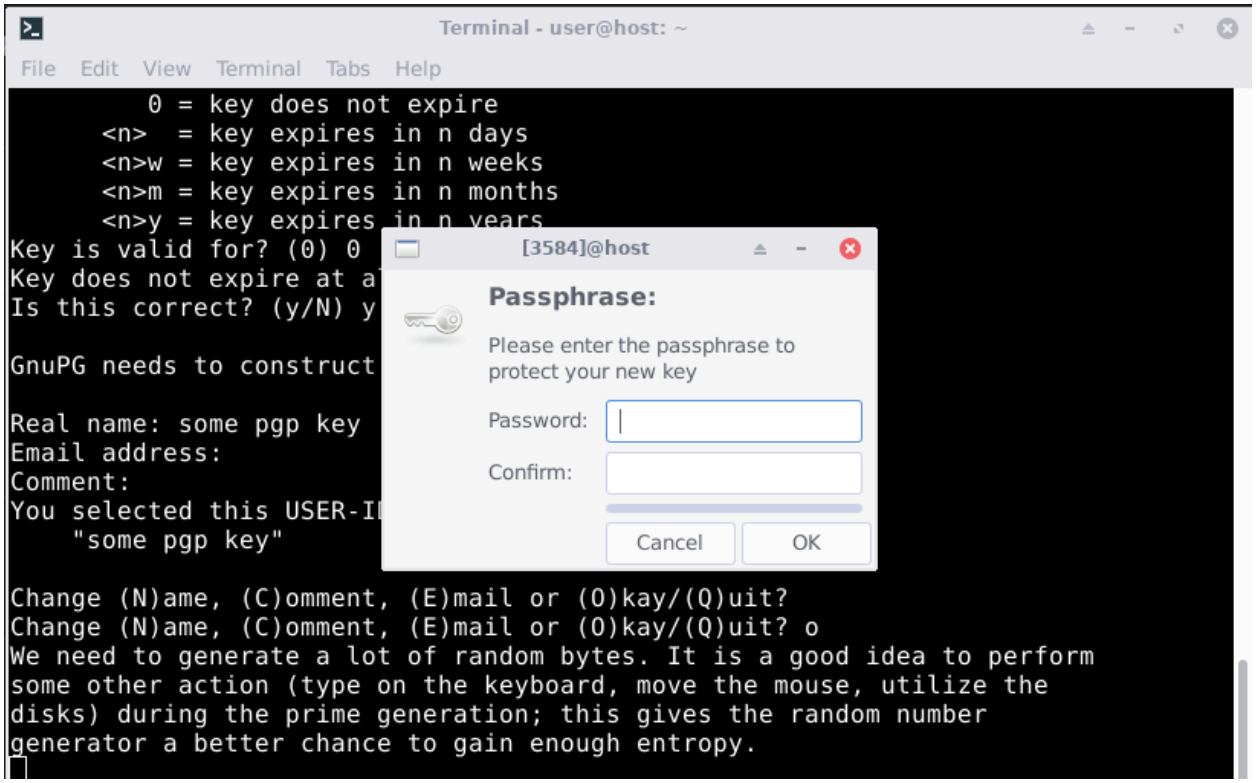
Do all of the following steps on the Whonix Workstation.

Open a new terminal window and enter the following commands:

gpg --full-generate-key
1
4096

Select when you want your key to expire.
y
Enter a name for your new key. Make sure you don't use your real name! Or anything linked to you.
You can enter an email address if you want or you can skip it by pressing enter.
Enter a comment if you want or hit enter to skip
Review everything you just entered. If it looks good type o

A new window will open asking for you to create a password. This is where you can use KeePass to createcreate and store a new password for this set of keys.


Terminal - user@host: ~
File Edit View Terminal Tabs Help
0 = key does not expire
<n> = key expires in n days
<n>w = key expires in n weeks
<n>m = key expires in n months
<n>y = key expires in n years
Key is valid for? (0) 0
Key does not expire at a
Is this correct? (y/N) y
GnuPG needs to construct
Real name: some pgp key
Email address:
Comment:
You selected this USER-I
"some pgp key"
Change (N)ame, (C)omment, (E)mail or (O)kay/(Q)uit?
Change (N)ame, (C)omment, (E)mail or (O)kay/(Q)uit? o
We need to generate a lot of random bytes. It is a good idea to perform
some other action (type on the keyboard, move the mouse, utilize the
disks) during the prime generation; this gives the random number
generator a better chance to gain enough entropy.
[3584]@host
Passphrase:
Please enter the passphrase to protect your new key
Password:
Confirm:
Cancel
OK

Once you enter your password move your mouse around. It will help create your new PGP key. You should now be able to open GNU Privacy Assistant and see your new key.

Congratulations, you now created your own PGP key pair!

One last thing: if you want to copy your public key, just right click on your key in the “Key Management” window (the one you see after opening GPA) Right click on your key. You will see an option to copy. This will copy your public key. You can now paste it where you need.

Your public key should look like this:

-----BEGIN PGP PUBLIC KEY BLOCK-----

Version: GnuPG v1

mQINBFhNDOsBEACzwJJVsMo7sIiLhvCsLx2n+DVHzw1trM/C8Yao8EmWdDYe3ei9
mXRqSudbD6S4KvJfm+ZeOlEQ6gGoG2q3aFYASRgcK7WDhs+jwG42EA+j2oIpU/EO
8EQXTmTn8T+LQT84JZ5KkiZZp2CqLU8RVszfkKEj1oX/sO5watxNQur4fbk9FiCA
1MjHMYir1g==
=TV04
-----END PGP PUBLIC KEY BLOCK-----

The gibberish part in the middle will be a bit longer though.

> **Note**: Setting an expiration date does not prevent messages that were encrypted with the associated public key from being decrypted in the future.
>
> It only serves as a reminder to periodically rotate your key pair, to limit the amount of sensitive information that can be decrypted with a single private key.

Importing a public key

Importing a public key

To be able to send someone an encrypted message (e.g. your address to a vendor), you need their public key. In order to get a vendor's public key you have to visit his profile and look out for a link that is named like "PGP key" or "Vendor public key". Sometimes it is also featured directly on the vendor's profile page.

A public key looks like this:

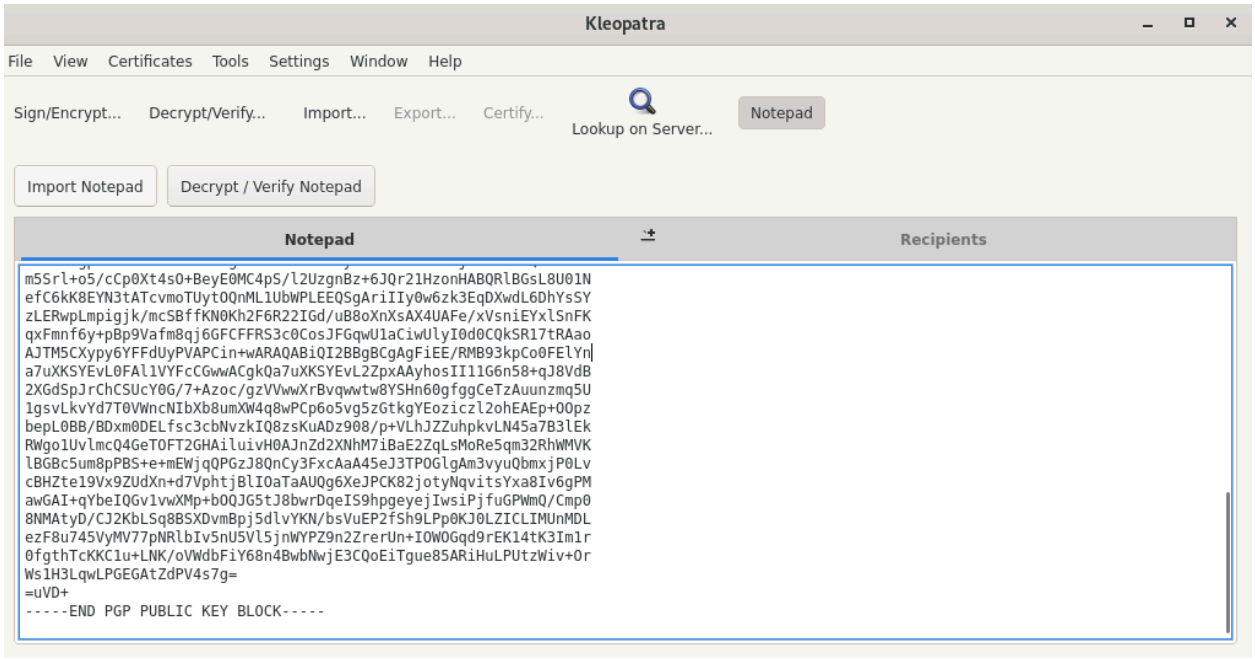
-----BEGIN PGP PUBLIC KEY BLOCK-----
Version: GnuPG v1

mQINBFhNDOsBEACzwJJVsMo7sIiLhvCsLx2n+DVHzw1trM/C8Yao8EmWdDYe3ei9
mXRqSudbD6S4KvJfm+ZeOlEQ6gGoG2q3aFYASRgcK7WDhs+jwG42EA+j2oIpU/EO
8EQXTmTn8T+LQT84JZ5KkiZZp2CqLU8RVszfkKEj1oX/sO5watxNQur4fbk9FiCA
1MjHMYir1g==
=TV04
-----END PGP PUBLIC KEY BLOCK-----

The gibberish part in the middle will be a bit longer though. The "Version" line may also be different or not exist at all.

Tails

- To import a key in Kleopatra first click the notepad option
- Paste the public key you want to import into the text field



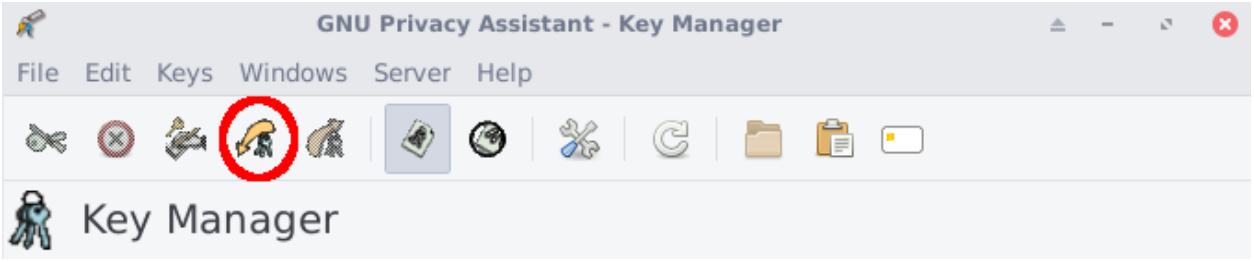
- Click the import notepad option
- A box will pop up telling you to certify the key you just imported.

You have imported a new certificate (public key) — Kleopatra
In order to mark the certificate as valid (green) it needs to be certified.
Certifying means that you check the Fingerprint.
Some suggestions to do this are:
A phone call to the person.
Using a business card.
Confirming it on a trusted website.
Do you wish to start this process now?
Do not ask again
No
Yes
Yes

- If you are sure of the key you can click Yes then certify
- You should see cerified successful
- Click the Notepad option again to go back to your keyring. You should see the name of the key you imported.

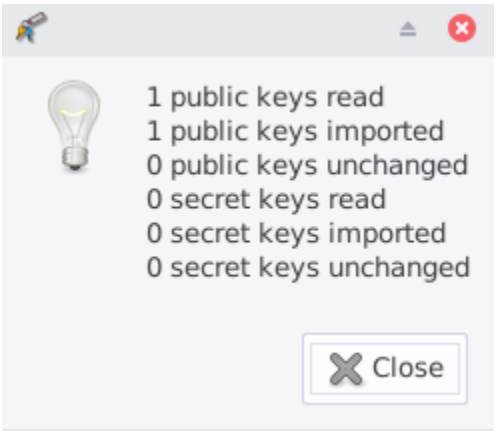
Whonix

Find the public key that you want to import and copy it to your clipboard. Open text editor (mousepad) and paste the public pgp. Save the file. Something like “vendor.asc” Open GPA Select import keys



A new window will open. Select the file you saved to start off (with the public PGP key in it)

If all went well, you should get a message like this one.



Close the window by clicking on “OK” and check the list of PGP keys to see if it contains the PGP key you just imported. When you find it, right-click on it and select “Key Properties”. Then select “Ultimately” from the drop-down menu for the field “Owner trust” and confirm by clicking “OK”. This will make it easier for you to quickly encrypt messages with that PGP key (i.e. send encrypted messages to that vendor).

If you get an error like “Key importing failed. Please see the detailed log for more information.”, there was probably a formatting problem with the key you copied into the clipboard. Make sure that you are copying all of the key including the five dashes at the beginning and end of the key and the BEGIN and END statements. PGP is very picky about formatting errors.

Encrypting a message

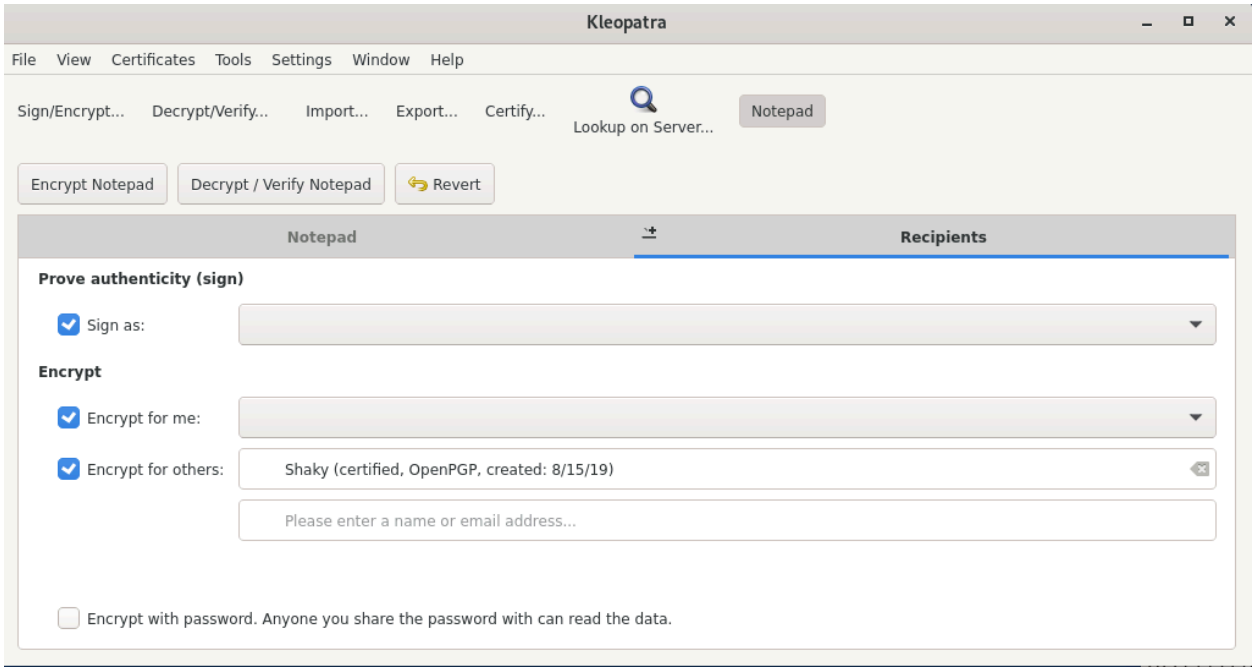
Encrypting a message with PGP

You must always encrypt sensitive information yourself. Never trust a market to do it for you.

Tails

You first need to import the public key of the user (e.g. a vendor) that you want to message, so you can encrypt messages that you want to send to him.

- First open Kleopatra.
- Click Notepad in Kleopatra
- Type or paste your message into the text area
- Now click the Recipients tabs



- Uncheck sign as
- If you want to be able to read this message in the future make sure you check “Encrypt for me” and select the name of your key. Or else only the recipient will be able to decrypt the message
- Check Encrypt for others
- Type the name of the person you want to encrypt to. It will be what their key is named.
- Click Encrypt Notepad
- You should see the message “Encryption succeeded with some other information.

- Click back to the “Notepad” tab You should not see something like this:

  ——BEGIN PGP MESSAGE——

  hQIMA8Pzj/CHV15DAQ/+JOWXCC6vDIxNge3xRqHsKCSEToFkx02qXd9PwWRFESgc
  QZGwh6yz0DVlB7yKJZvzRK1O0tS2wLpKKMBNv8dPv/u6B609yXzP6ns3066C7ymO
  PAFA1MgvKvu7mUg5wxFRPKgFfYxBNbCleS5MzPp8bPJq6xQaVeOOogPtFWerN/vM
  iIcCod+JyWoBgy3iBw== =alkJ ——END PGP MESSAGE——

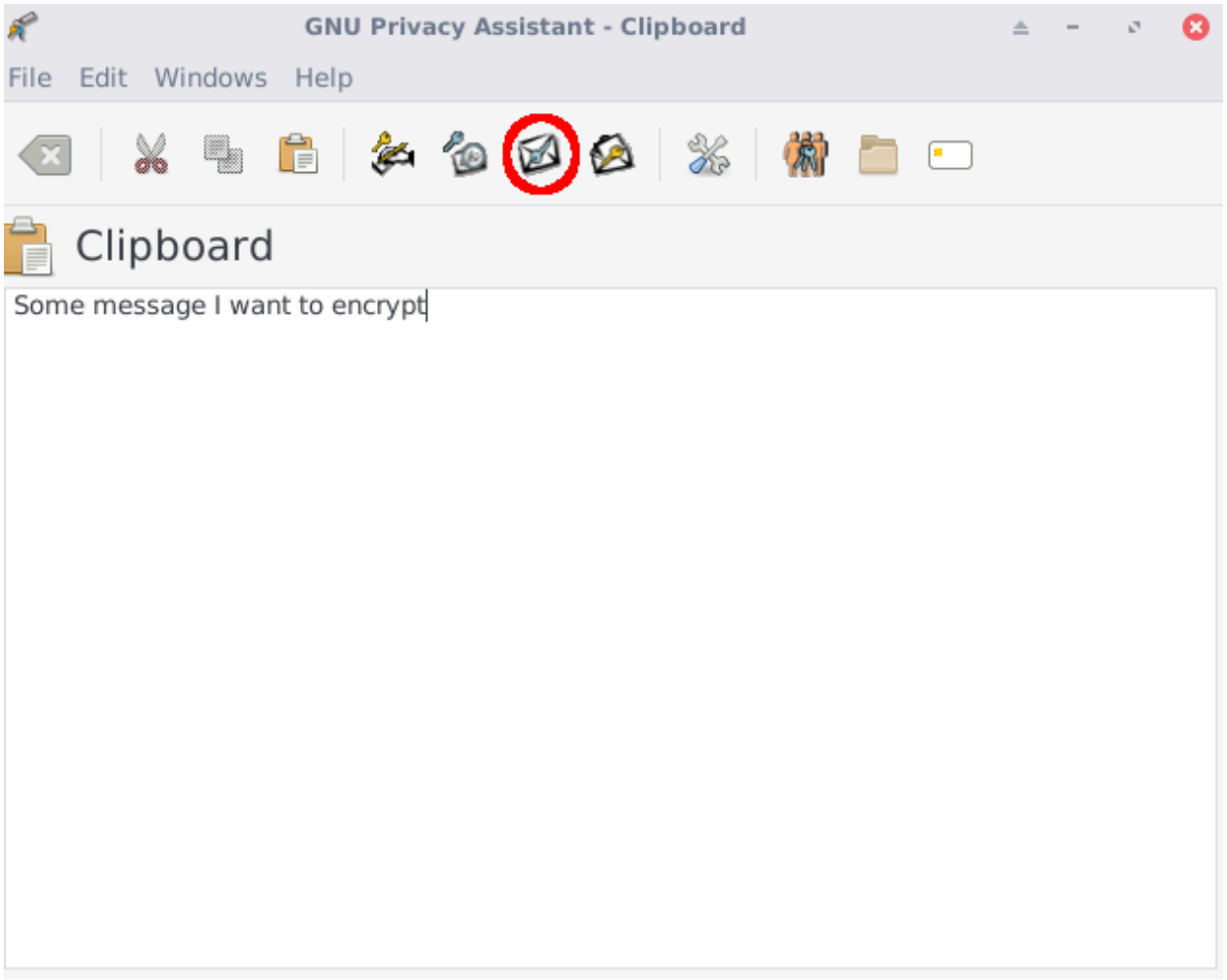
The gibberish in the middle (the actual encrypted message) will be a little bit longer for you.

Now all you have to do is go to the market or email website, paste the clipboard content into the relevant text field and send the message or email.

Whonix

You first need to import the public key of the user (e.g. a vendor) that you want to message, so you can encrypt messages that you want to send to him.

Open GPA and select the clipboard Type the message you want to be encrypted (Your address) Select the encrypt icon



A new window will open. This is where you select the person you want to encrypt the text to. Click ok If you are prompted with a Warning message saying unknown key it means you didn't set a trust level when you imported the key. You can click yes if you trust the key.

Then the text in the editor will change to something like this, if it is encrypted properly.

-----BEGIN PGP MESSAGE-----

hQIMA8Pzj/CHV15DAQ/+JOWXCC6vDIxNge3xRqHsKCSEToFkx02qXd9PwWRFESgc
QZGwh6yz0DVlB7yKJZvzRK1O0tS2wLpKKMBNv8dPv/u6B609yXzP6ns3066C7ymO
PAFA1MgvKvu7mUg5wxFRPKgFfYxBNbCleS5MzPp8bPJq6xQaVeOOogPtFWerN/vM
iIcCod+JyWoBgy3iBw==
=alkJ
-----END PGP MESSAGE-----

The gibberish in the middle (the actual encrypted message) will be a little bit longer for you.

> **Note**: After your message is encrypted you will not be able to decrypt it. Only the selected recipient will be able to do it. It is possible to select multiple recipients, so if you want to be able to decrypt your message you must also select your own key.

Now all you have to do is going to the market or email website, paste the clipboard content into the relevant text field and send the message or email.

After you did this please close the clipboard window.

Verifying a message

Verifying a message with PGP

Verifying messages is commonly used to check the authenticity of market links. Markets publish signed messages containing links to their market. If you have the market's public key you can use it to verify that the message was created by the market and that the links are legitimate.

Markets, vendors and moderators will sometimes sign announcements or warnings. You can also use this to verify those.

Tails

Before you can verify the PGP signed message, you need to import the public key of the user that signed the message. So see where it is listed (e.g. on the vendor's profile on the market, or on the market's subdread) and then import it.

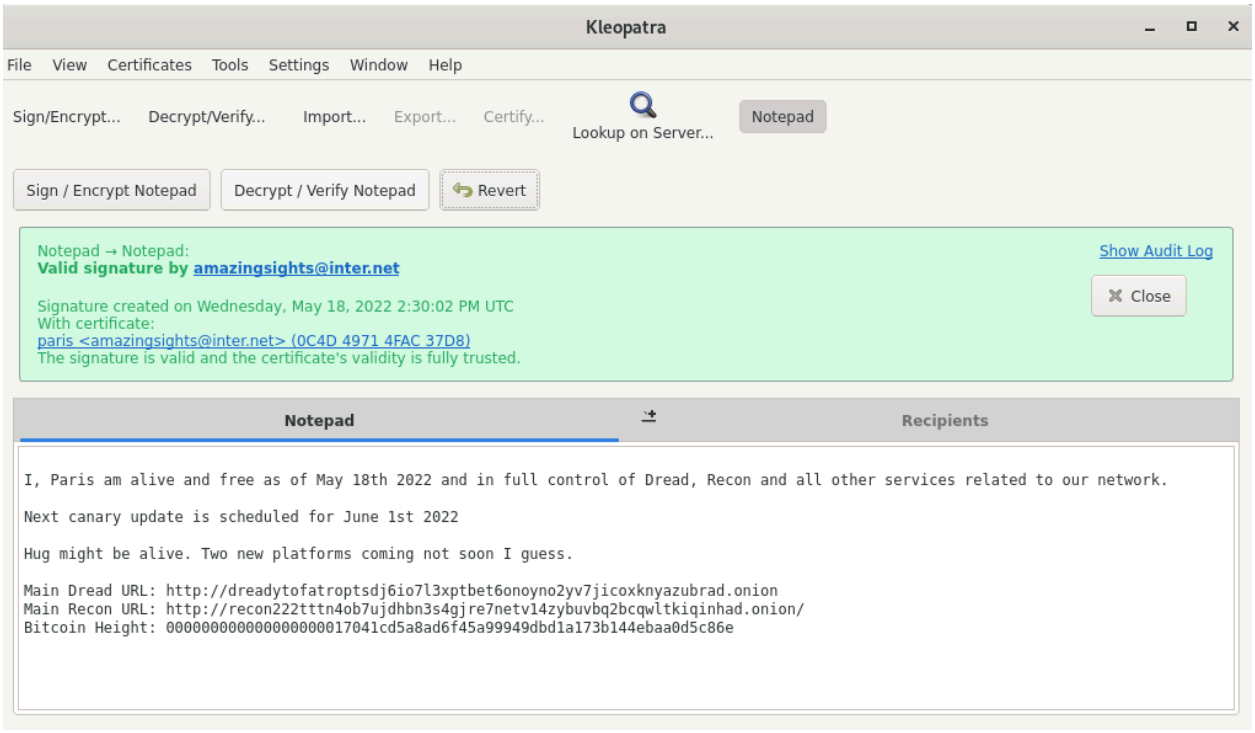
- Open Kleopatra and click Notepad
- Copy the PGP signed message, and paste it into the text field. It looks something like this:

  ——BEGIN PGP SIGNED MESSAGE—— Hash: SHA512

  Text of the PGP signed message. ——BEGIN PGP SIGNATURE——

  iQIcBAEBAgAGBQJYsU1SAAoJEMPzj/CHV15DkfgP/RcJw9EtFiv/+4LIV5rrgqcF +FHEZiYb5jQhsqHrR7jS69rAwxzMD/rttQxMMw4cXBDh/dQaelwOVWbcy4DUwHaj c3gFOzt/42VK40LcQlEs =ON6z ——END PGP SIGNATURE——

- Click Decrypt Verify
- If the signature was signed by someone you have imported their key you will see Valid Signature in green.


Kleopatra
File View Certificates Tools Settings Window Help
Sign/Encrypt... Decrypt/Verify... Import... Export... Certify... Lookup on Server... Notepad
Sign / Encrypt Notepad
Decrypt / Verify Notepad
Revert
Notepad → Notepad:
Valid signature by amazingsights@inter.net
Signature created on Wednesday, May 18, 2022 2:30:02 PM UTC
With certificate:
paris <amazingsights@inter.net> (0C4D 4971 4FAC 37D8)
The signature is valid and the certificate's validity is fully trusted.
Show Audit Log
Close
Notepad
Recipients
I, Paris am alive and free as of May 18th 2022 and in full control of Dread, Recon and all other services related to our network.
Next canary update is scheduled for June 1st 2022
Hug might be alive. Two new platforms coming not soon I guess.
Main Dread URL: http://dreadytofatroptsdj6io7l3xptbet6onoyno2yv7jicoxknyazubrad.onion
Main Recon URL: http://recon222tttn4ob7ujdhbn3s4gjre7netv14zybuvbq2bcqwltkiqinhad.onion/
Bitcoin Height: 00000000000000000017041cd5a8ad6f45a99949dbd1a173b144ebaa0d5c86e

- If the message he been altered. Or you copied it with a letter or extra space. It will show Invalid Signature in Red.

Whonix

Before you can verify the PGP signed message, you need to import the public key of the user that signed the message. So see where it is listed (e.g. on the vendor's profile on the market, or on the market's subdread) and then import it.

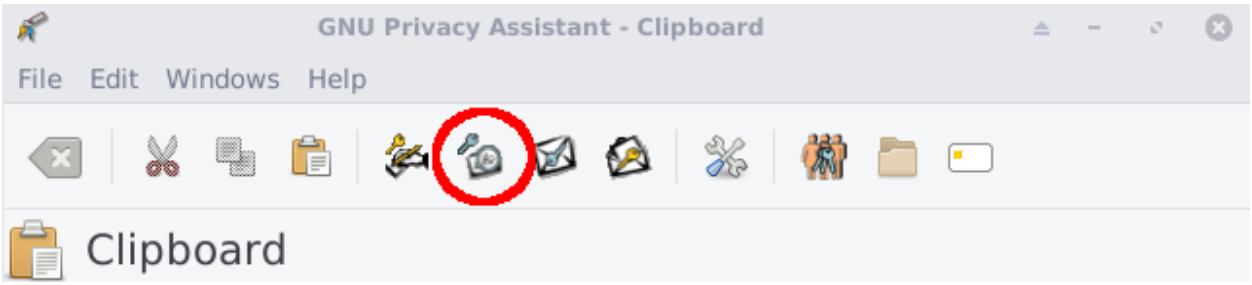
Copy the PGP signed message, it looks something like this:

-----BEGIN PGP SIGNED MESSAGE-----
Hash: SHA512

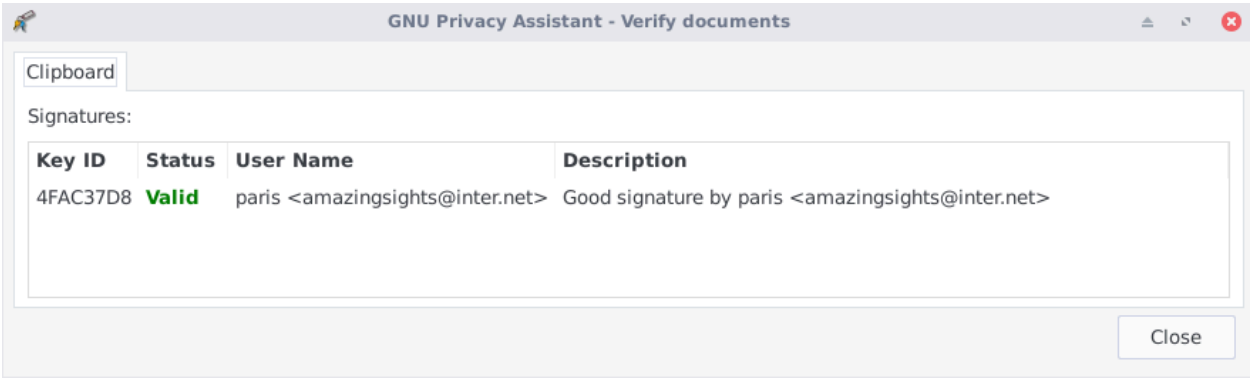
Text of the PGP signed message.
-----BEGIN PGP SIGNATURE-----

iQIcBAEBAgAGBQJYsU1SAAoJEMPzj/CHV15DkfgP/RcJw9EtFiv/+4LIV5rrgqcF
+FHEZiYb5jQhsqHrR7jS69rAwxzMD/rttQxMMw4cXBDh/dQaelwOVWbcy4DUwHaj
c3gFOzt/42VK40LcQlEs
=ON6z
-----END PGP SIGNATURE-----

After you have copied it, open GPA, paste the signed message, into the clipboard and click on the "Sign/Verify" button.



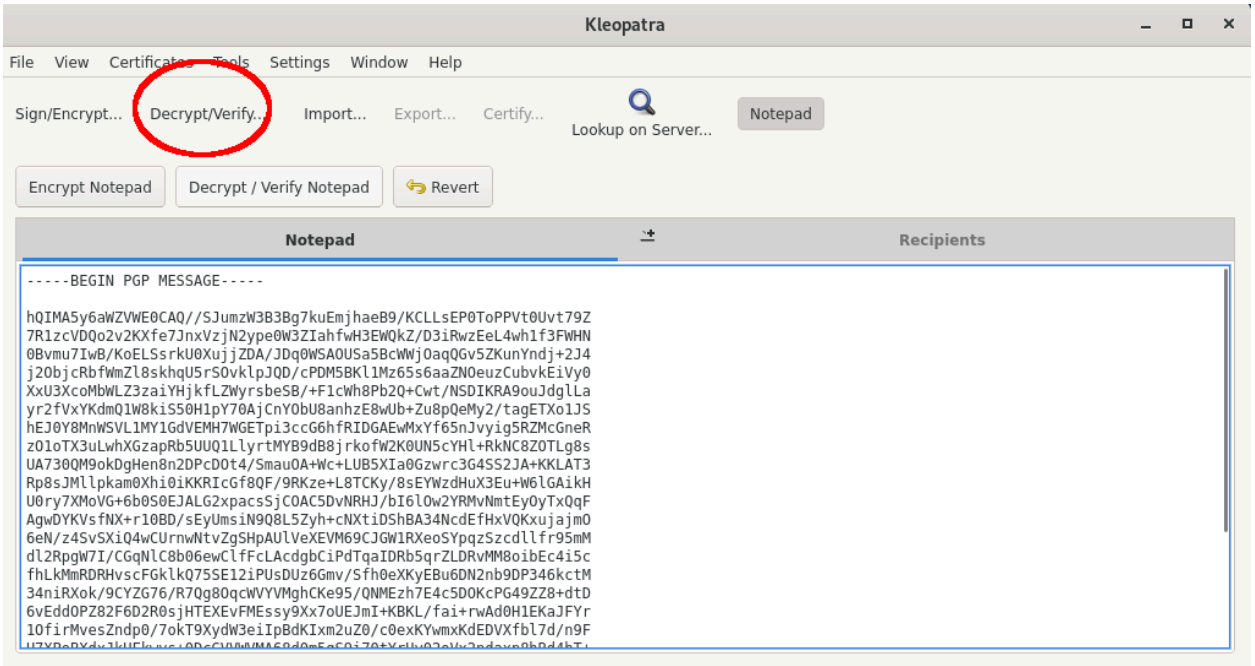
A new window should pop up which contains “Good signature from name of the key pair that signed the text”, if the signature was correct.



Decrypting a message

Tails

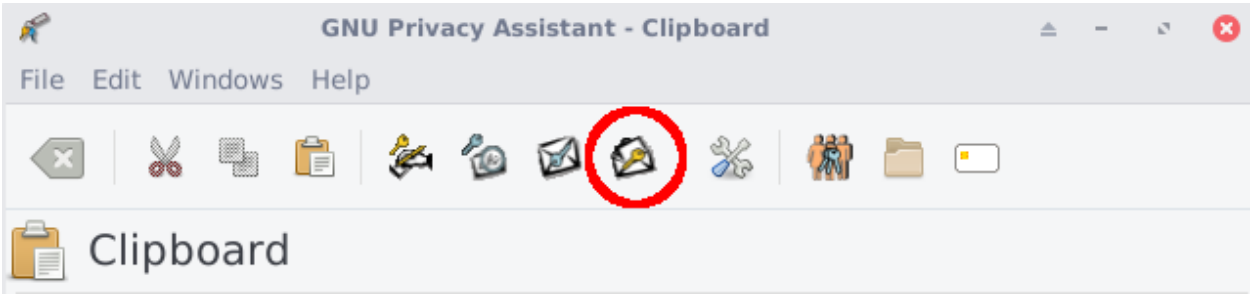
- First open Kleopatra and click Notepad
- Copy and paste the PGP message into the text field
- Click Decrypt/Verify



- Now the decrypted message should appear in the text field

Whonix

Open GPA and select clipboard Paste your encrypted message in the text area. Select the decrypt option.



You will be prompted to enter in your password for your key. Once you enter your passwod you will see the decrypted message.

Signing a message

Signing a message with PGP

This is not for encrypting your address or other private messages.

You can sign a message to prove that you created it. Anyone that has your public key can verify that you signed it. It is usually not necessary to sign messages as a normal DNM buyer but if you need to do it, here is how.

Tails

- First open Kleopatra, and click Notepad
- In the text field type your message you want to sign
- Click the Recipients tabs
- Check Only sign as: Type your account your key you want to sign with
- Uncheck encrypt for me
- Uncheck encrypt for others
- Click Sign Notepad
- Click back to your Notepad tab

Now the content of the clipboard should look like this:

-----BEGIN PGP SIGNED MESSAGE-----
Hash: SHA512

This is my signed message.

Anyone with my public key can verify that I signed it.
-----BEGIN PGP SIGNATURE-----

iQIcBAEBAgAGBQJYg5AQAAoJEMPzj/CHV15DTbkP/iweuHOlCH9fxa2CqBoxUn2D
BZiW94/PMitNAG1hP/Nucc+rAbRgvmtrQ/GfPkcgtUmsLJy0+duMk7PBg1Q3imkz
icqHhI6eN7F4aHSlM1kVKIXhNSwE0AVaf5n45Yrqtkt+O3BQ7aH/v5vcFbTTzIcf
XJGfhh/OAig8+w6LQvJL
=QsWE
-----END PGP SIGNATURE-----

The gibberish in the middle will be a little bit longer for you. Now all you have to do is going to the market or email website, paste the clipboard content into the relevant text field and send the message or email.

Whonix

Open GPA and select clipboard Type your message you want sign in the text area Once you are finished select the sign the buffer text option Select your key you want to sign with Enter the password for your key

Now the content of the clipboard should look like this:

-----BEGIN PGP SIGNED MESSAGE-----
Hash: SHA512

This is my signed message.

Anyone with my public key can verify that I signed it.
-----BEGIN PGP SIGNATURE-----

iQIcBAEBAgAGBQJYg5AQAAoJEMPzj/CHV15DTbkP/iweuHOlCH9fxa2CqBoxUn2D
BZiW94/PMitNAG1hP/Nucc+rAbRgvmtrQ/GfPkcgtUmsLJy0+duMk7PBg1Q3imkz
icqHhI6eN7F4aHSlM1kVKIXhNSwE0AVaf5n45Yrqtkt+O3BQ7aH/v5vcFbTTzIcf
XJGfhh/OAig8+w6LQvJL
=QsWE
-----END PGP SIGNATURE-----

If it is signed properly. The gibberish in the middle will be a little bit longer for you. Now all you have to do is going to the market or email website, paste the copied content of the editor into the relevant text field and send the message or email.

After you did this please close the editor window and click the “Discard” button when it asks you if you want to save the document.

Cryptocurrencies/Crypto Closing words

Cryptocurrencies

Your cryptocoins will be used to pay for your products or services. This part will cover a few different ones that can be used, and the correct paths for using them so that they can not be tied to your identity. When possible you should stick with Monero. Always at the very least convert your Bitcoin to Monero

> Before we begin it is important that you remember **EVERYTHING** with bitcoin/Litecoin is public on the blockchain. If possible you should ALWAYS start with Monero. If you need to pay your vendor in Bitcoin, or for some reason you started with bitcoin/Litecoin, you can use the converting chapter to keep you safe.
> **Note:** This also cannot be stressed enough. If you start with Bitcoin/Litecoin, or Monero NEVER send your coins directly from an exchange to a vendor or market!!

F.A.Q.

Is it really necessary to convert my coins to XMR? I don't want to spend that much in fees. #

YES IT IS NECESSARY! You wouldn't pay a dealer in front of LE in person. Don't do it here! Any other form of asking if you need to use XMR will be responded with the same. Yes it is necessary.

If the price of bitcoin/monero increases/decreases, does that mean the listing on the DNM become more expensive/cheaper? #

Not at all. The price will still be the same. Say if a vendor has a listing for $20, and the price of bitcoin/monero drops, the item will still be $20, but the bitcoin/monero equivalent will change. the vendor will only loose money after someone has made a purchase and the price of bitcoin drops.

Do both wallets have to be online at the same time? #

No, to make transactions it is not necessary to have both Bitcoin wallets (the sending and receiving one) to be online. The transaction will be processed automatically, just make sure you follow the tips in the following chapters.

What is a satoshi? #

The satoshi is currently the smallest unit of the bitcoin currency recorded on the block chain. It is a one hundred millionth of a single bitcoin (0.00000001 BTC). More details here.

Crypto Closing Words

After you convert make sure you use a new wallet that has not ever been tied to your identity. Wallets that send coins to markets can be labeled as “hot” you don’t want the two wallets to ever interact.

If you started with Bitcoin, and need to pay in bitcoin here is an example of the path you follow: BTC Exchange-> BTC Wallet 1 -> Convert to XMR -> XMR Wallet-> Pay for your goods. OR-> convert back to BTC-> BTC Wallet 2-> pay for your goods.

Monero (XMR)

Monero (XMR)

Monero (XMR) is a decentralized cryptocurrency, meaning it is secure digital cash operated by a network of miners operated by users. Transactions are confirmed by distributed consensus and then immutably recorded on the blockchain. Third-parties do not need to be trusted to keep your Monero safe. These coins are much more difficult to trace.

Before you begin make sure you read through the FAQ to fully utilize monero!

Monero FAQ

Monero FAQ

How do I safely route my coins?

Exchange -> Monero wallet (on Tails or Whonix) -> Destination

More details in the following post: 1

My vendor only accepts Bitcoin, what do I do?

Monero wallet -> Exchange service -> Destination or Monero wallet -> Exchange service -> Bitcoin wallet -> Destination

Use an instant exchange service over Tor to anonymously convert your Monero into Bitcoin.

Avoid sending directly from an exchange service to the destination if your order has a short timeout. The order may expire before payment arrives if the exchange is delayed for whatever reason. By first sending the Bitcoin to your personal wallet you have more control over when the payment is made. Make sure you convert enough to cover the extra transaction fees you will be paying.

Is it safe to buy Monero directly on a KYC exchange?

For most threat models, yes.

Is it safer to buy Monero directly or to buy Bitcoin and convert it?

If possible for you, buying Monero directly should always be preferred.

As a rule of thumb: try to minimize your interactions with transparent blockchains (such as Bitcoin, Litecoin, etc) as much as possible.

Why is my transaction not showing up?

- Is your wallet software on the latest version? Some Monero updates are backwards incompatible, old versions stop working eventually.

- Is your wallet synchronized? The wallet needs to scan the blockchain to find your transactions. Wait for this process to complete.

GUI: Check the status in the lower left hand corner. Feather: The status bar should say “Synchronized”

- Does your transaction exist on a block explorer? Go to xmrchain.net and enter the txid of your transaction. If it doesn’t show up something went wrong on the sending side, contact them to sort it out.

If your transaction shows up on a block explorer and your wallet is synchronized, try the following:

Feather: Tools -> Import transaction. Enter the txid of the transaction. Click “Load”, then “Import”. If the transaction belongs to the primary wallet account it should now show up in the history.

GUI: Go to Settings -> Info. Next to “Wallet restore height” click “Change”, press Ok twice. Wait for the wallet to resync. After it is done syncing your transaction should show up.

My outgoing transactions keep failing

Feather: Before closing the wallet, right click on the “Failed” transaction and select “Resend transaction”. Wait for a few minutes until the transaction has 1 confirmation or try again.

GUI: Switch to a different node, go to Settings -> Wallet -> Rescan wallet balance, then try resending your transaction.

Failed transaction are caused by malfunctioning nodes. Whenever this happens please check which remote node you’re connected to and message the mods so it can be removed.

Is it safe to connect to a remote node over Tor?

For most threat models, yes.

It is recommended to change your remote node between each session. Feather wallet does this automatically.

How do I run a full node on Tails?

Check the guide here.

How do I set up a public/private remote node?

Check the guide here.

Is there any way to speed up synchronization?

Switching to a different remote node will often help.

Feather: File -> Settings -> Node -> Double click on a different node.

How do I copy my address from Tails/Whonix to a different machine?

- Save your address to a .txt file and use a second USB drive to transfer it over
- Send a PGP encrypted e-mail to yourself using a throwaway e-mail service
- Scan the QR code with a secondary device

My wallet keeps freezing / crashing

PM the mods on /d/monero . with details, so we can work on a fix. Feather users please provide a copy of Help -> Debug info.

What happened to Morphscript / MorphToken?

MorphToken started blocking all Tor exit nodes. Morphscript no longer works on Tails/Whonix.

Consider using an alternative service from the list of exchanges.

Resources

Block explorers

https://xmrchain.net/ (no JS) https://monero.hashvault.pro/explorer/ (no JS)

Remote Nodes

By default, Feather connects to a random node from a curated list of high performance remote nodes run by trusted members of the Monero community. When Feather is started for the first time, you have the option to configure how the wallet will connect to a node before any connections are made.

You can change how Feather connect by going to Settings → Network → Nodes.

How to buy Monero

How to Buy Monero

Peer-to-peer

Service	Notes
Bisq	decentralized exchange, BTC/XMR pair
OpenBazaar	
Haveno	

Exchanges

Website	KYC	Fiat gateway	Trading pairs	Notes
Tradeogre.com	No	No	BTC	low volume
Bitfinex	Yes	Yes: USD	BTC, USD	
Bittrex	Yes	No	BTC, ETH, USDT	
KuCoin	Yes	No	BTC, ETH, USDT	
Poloniex	Yes	No	BTC, USDT	

Installing Monero

Installing Monero

For this part of the guide we are going to be focusing on one wallet, called Feather Wallet. It is a very lightweight, open source wallet that can run on tails, or almost any other operating system. You can find more setups or useful information by visiting their website https://docs.featherwallet.org

Installing Feather on Tails

First make sure you have taken the time to configure persistent volume. If you don't you can lose access to your wallets.

Download Feather

Now you need to download the latest Appimage for tails from featherwallet.org/download **Tip:** Save the file to the default location. Tor Browser on Tails does not have access to other folders.

After the download has finished, move the AppImage to a folder within your persistent volume. (Home -> Persistent)

Starting Feather

Right click on the Appimage -> Properties -> Permissions. Make sure "Allow Executing file as program" is enabled. You only need to do this the first time once. Now you can double click or right click and click run to start feather.

Optional Verifying the download

This section describes how to verify the AppImage file using PGP.

Download the release signing key from the git repository. To save the file from Tor Browser: right click → Save Page As.. → Save. (For alternative ways of obtaining the release signing key, see: Release signing key)

Go back to featherwallet.org/download and download the signature file for the Tails AppImage.

Place both files in the same directory as the AppImage. You should now have a folder that contains feather-x.x.x.AppImage, feather-x.x.x-AppImage.asc and featherwallet.asc.

In the file browser, right click on some empty space and select Open in Terminal.

In the Terminal enter: gpg –import featherwallet.asc and press enter. The output should contain a line that says:

gpg: key 0x1F76E155CEFBA71C: public key “FeatherWallet dev@featherwallet.org” imported

Now enter: gpg –list-keys dev@featherwallet.org and press enter. The output should contain a line that says:

Key fingerprint = 8185 E158 A333 30C7 FD61 BC0D 1F76 E155 CEFB A71C

Make sure the fingerprint shown above matches the output in your terminal. Only the letters and digits matter, you may ignore any extra or missing spaces.

If the fingerprint does not match, do not continue the installation. Instead, report this incident to the developers.

Now enter: gpg –verify feather-x.x.x.AppImage.asc and press enter. Replace x.x.x with the correct version. If the signature is valid, the output should contain the following line:

gpg: Good signature from “FeatherWallet dev@featherwallet.org” [unknown]

If the signature is invalid, do not continue with the installation. Instead, report this incident to the developers immediately.

After verification is complete you can delete both .asc files.

Creating Monero wallets

Creating a wallet in Feather

Open the Feather Appimage the wizard should automatically start.

On the wizard, select Create new wallet.

On the next page, the wallet seed is shown. You may notice that the seed is shorter than other standard 25 word Monero seed. Feather uses Polyseed for 16 word seeds. To learn more about Polyseed and the benefits compared to 25 word seeds, see the information here.

The seed allows you to recover your funds in case you lose access to your wallet files. Make sure you keep this seed somewhere safe. Do not save it to your computer or send it anywhere online.

Click next after you have verified that you have written down all words in the correct order.

In the Name field, type a name for your wallet. You may name the wallet whatever you want. Feather will automatically fill in a name that hasn't already been used.

The Directory field shows the default location for the wallet files. We recommend leaving it as the default. If you want to store all files relative to the executable, follow the steps here to enable portable mode.

On the next page, choose a password to encrypt your wallet files with. It is recommended to use a strong password generated with a password manager, such as KeePassXC.

Click on Create/Open wallet to finish wallet creation.

Restoring a wallet from seed

If the wizard isn't already open, go to File → New/Restore.

In the wizard, select Restore wallet from seed. Then, select your seed type.

Carefully type the seed into the textbox. Put a single space between each word. Double check that all words are entered in the correct order and spelled correctly.

If you want to extend your seed with a passhrase, click Options and check Extend this with a passphrase. The next page will allow you to enter the passphrase.

On the next page, enter the restore height or wallet creation date. Follow through the rest of the wizard like normal.

The restore height is the blockheight at which a wallet starts scanning for transactions.

It is a mechanism to minimize the time and data required to restore a wallet.

You don’t typically have to worry about the restore height when using Feather. Feather’s seed scheme embeds the wallet creation date, which is used to derive the restore height.

You may need to enter a restore height if you are:

Restoring a wallet from a 24 word seed
Restoring a wallet from a hardware device

In case you don’t know your restore height, you may alternatively enter a wallet creation date when restoring a wallet. The wallet creation date will be used to estimate the appropriate restore height.

If you can’t remember the exact date on which you created the wallet, enter the earliest possible date instead. For example: if you know you created the wallet sometime in 2019, enter 2019-01-01 as the wallet creation date.

If the restore height is set too high, synchronization will skip over some of your earlier transactions leading to an incomplete transaction history and incorrect balance.

The restore height for any existing wallet can be found in Help → Debug info.

Receiving a transaction

How to receive a transaction to Feather

In feather go to the Receive tab.

If no addresses show up in the table, click on Create New Address.

It does not matter which address you choose, funds received to any of the addresses will end up in the same wallet account.

It is best practice to label an address before you copy it. This way you avoid accidentally reusing the address. Do not hand out addresses to more parties than necessary.

Copy the address to your clipboard by right-clicking on an address → Copy Address or by pressing Ctrl + C. Never write down an address by hand, a mistake may result in unrecoverable funds.

If you need to transfer the address to a different device, here are some options:

Save your address to a .txt file and use a USB drive to transfer it
Scan the QR code with a secondary device

For increased readability, addresses are only shown partially. If you must copy an address manually, right click on the table header → Show full addresses.

Once an address receives an incoming transaction it is automatically hidden from view. You can unhide used addresses by clicking on Show used.

If you want to manually hide an address, right click on the address → Hide Address. You can unhide hidden addresses by clicking on Show hidden.

Sending a transaction

How to send a transaction to Feather

In feather go to the Send tab

In the Pay to field, enter the address you want to transfer funds to.

In the Amount field, enter the amount you want to send. This is the exact amount the recipient will receive, it does not include the miner fee. To send all your balance, click the Max button.

To construct the transaction, click Send. You will be able to review the transaction details and miner fee before broadcasting.

After transaction construction is complete, a dialog will pop up asking you to verify the transaction details. To view detailed information, such as the inputs spent in the transaction, click Advanced.

Click Send to broadcast the transaction after you have verified the details, or Cancel if something is wrong.

Unconfirmed outgoing transactions will show up in the History tab with a gears icon. If several minutes pass and the transaction does not show up in your node's mempool its status will change to Failed. If the transaction does not show up in a publicly accessible mempool (e.g. xmrchain.net), you may assume the node was unable to relay your transaction.

Litecoin (LTC)

What is Litecoin?

Litecoin (LTC or Ł) is a peer-to-peer cryptocurrency and open-source software project released under the MIT/X11 license. Litecoin was an early bitcoin spinoff or altcoin, starting in October 2011. In technical details, Litecoin is nearly identical to Bitcoin. Meaning everything with Litecoin can still be tracked on the blockchain.

Why use Litecoin?

Recently the fees with Bitcoin have gone up more and more. Litecoin is a cryptocurrency that you can buy on most exchanges, and has low fees. It works the same way bitcoin does, Elude and Kilos also offer and option to convert Litecoin to XMR that we will cover in the Converting chapter.

> **Note** Litecoin is not a privacy coin. You should still convert your coins to XMR or start with XMR!

Installing Litecoin in Tails

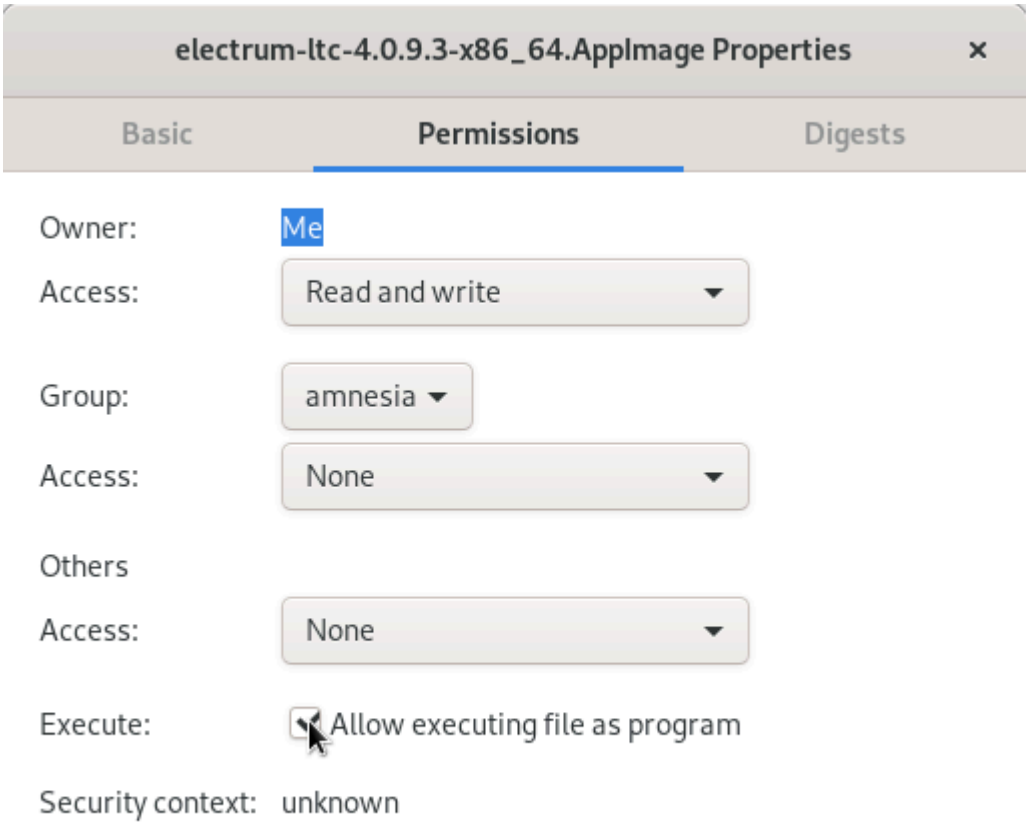
Installing Litecoin in Tails

- To start make sure you have persistent volume and dot files enabled. **If you do not have both setup and enabled make sure you do a reset after enabling them.**

- Next we need to download the Linux app image from https://electrum-ltc.org/

- Once the download has finished make sure you move the app image file to either Tor Browser (Persistent) Or your Persistent folder. If you don't you will need to download the file again on the next boot.

- Now right click the App Image file -> Properties -> Permissions and check the box that says Allow executing file as program and close.



- You can now open the app image file, which will launch Electrum-Litecoin! You should set it up the same way you setup the normal Electrum. If you need help with that you can

follow the Bitcoin chapter

Electrum-Litecoin DOES NOT have a portable version. Meaning because the way tails works it will not automatically save your wallets. We have two options to fix this issue. First you can always save your seed and recover your wallet. Using keepass to save your seed is a great option if you decide to do this. You will need to recover your wallet every time you reset tails if you go this route.

Second way is the way I encourage everyone to do. We are going to move the electrum-LTC files to a place tails will save them.

- To do this open Places -> Home
- Press control+H to display hidden folders
- Drag the .electrum-ltc folder to the Dotfiles folder on the left side bar.
- Restart your computer to make sure that your wallet was successfully saved

And you're done! If the light on the bottom right of your wallet is blue you have successfully connected to the litecoin network! If you are having any issues click the red light on the bottom right check the proxy tab and make sure Use tor proxy at port 9050 and Use proxy are checked.

Bitcoin (BTC)

Bitcoin (BTC)

Bitcoin is a cryptocurrency and a payment system. To get some basic information please take 5 minutes of your time and read the texts on these two sites:

- https://www.blockpit.io/blog/what-is-bitcoin
- bitcoin.org

Remember if you start with Bitcoin it can easily be traced back to your real identity.
If you can't buy Monero to start you need to convert your coins.

Important tips regarding Bitcoin

Important tips regarding Bitcoin

- SAVE YOUR ELECTRUM SEED. Write it down on a sheet of paper, in a text file and/or remember it. Just make sure that you still have access to it if you loose your Tails USB stick. Then you will always be able to recover all your bitcoins.
- Do I have to do something in order to receive bitcoins? No, you just need to send the bitcoins to one of the addresses under the “Addresses” tab. It is not necessary to fill out the form under the “Receive” tab.
- Use a new Bitcoin address for every transaction. You have many different ones to choose from under the “Addresses” tab and you should use them because it does not cost anything to use or create new addresses. It further strengthens your OpSec, so do not use one Bitcoin address twice.
- Make sure you have enough bitcoins for your order and the shipping costs. A little extra left over is ok.

How to buy Bitcoin (BTC)

How to buy bitcoins

The best method to buy btc is to not reveal your identity. Unfortunately most major btc exchanges require ID, or ones that will keep you anonymous have very high fees. If you have to use your ID, or are just buying with a card that is attached to your real identity it is okay. We will be covering how to break the chain of custody to your identity by converting to Monero later on.

It is your choice to pick the path you want to go in order to obtain bitcoins. If you are just a personal buyer, it will be still fine if you use a non-anonymous method, like a bank wire transfer, as long as you follow the instructions on converting later on.

Can I use fake names/email addresses/. . .? Sometimes you have to give a real name or other identifying data to create an account on the bitcoin exchange. While buying BTC is not illegal, you do not want to make it too easy for law enforcement in case they investigate you. So the general rule of thumb is to use fake/throwaway data as long as you do not break the law with that. For example it is better to create a new email address than using your existing one for creating an account at the exchange. But do not, for example, buy a fake ID to avoid showing your real ID. Keep in mind to not use obvious fake data, i.e. avoid using names like “John Smith.”

Methods - How & Where to Buy Bitcoins

Paxful
Paxful.com is a P2P trading platform similar to LocalBitcoins where sellers and buyers exchange directly and Paxful provides escrow. It is possible to buy coins without providing ID verification, though the rates are usually higher.

Bisq Bisq, available from Bisq.network (formerly BitSquare.io) is an open-source desktop application that allows you to buy and sell bitcoins in exchange for national currencies, or alternative cryptocurrencies and supports cash transactions. Quoted from their website:

• Instantly accessible – no need for registration or approval from a central authority.
• Decentralized – there is no single point of failure. The system is peer-to-peer and trading can not be stopped or censored.
• Safe – Bitsquare never holds your funds. Decentralized arbitration system and security deposits protect traders.
• Private – no one except trading partners exchange personally identifying data. All personal data is stored locally.
• Secure – end-to-end encrypted communication routed over Tor.
• Open – every aspect of the project is transparent. The code is open source.
• Easy – we take usability seriously.

Mycelium Marketplace

Mycelium Marketplace (previously called “Mycelium Local Trader”) is the P2P bitcoin trading marketplace within the popular Mycelium Bitcoin Wallet available on Android devices. There is a Mycelium Wallet for iPhones, but the Mycelium Market portion of the app is not allowed by Apple. In the app, go to Buy / Sell Bitcoin and then hit Mycelium Marketplace, and you will see any local bitcoin traders for a specified area who posted an ad on Mycelium Market and their feedback on previous trades. Trades are handled through the app, but you meet the trader in person at a public place to make the transaction - usually settled in cash. Mycelium’s headquarters are in the EU, but the app is used worldwide.

LibertyX

LibertyX.com operates the largest cash-to-bitcoin onramp network in the US. It allows you to purchase bitcoin in-person up to $1,000 per day at over 13,000 local stores with only a phone number for SMS verification. For more information, please visit their website, LibertyX.com.

Bitcoin ATMs

There are also Bitcoin ATMs in some places which can be a very easy and reliable way to get bitcoins. Simply search for “Bitcoin ATM map” or “Bitcoin ATMs near ” to see if there are some in your area. If that is the case you should also check out what limits there are, what kind of identifications it requires for certain amounts, what the exchange rates are and if there are cameras. Sometimes you have to visit the ATM to get this information. Here is a short list of resources, for your convenience: • https://www.coindesk.com/bitcoin-atm-map/ • https://CoinATMradar.com • https://BitcoinATMmap.com • https://CoinMap.org

More Ways

• https://en.bitcoin.it/wiki/Buying_bitcoins

Setting up your wallet (BTC)

Setting up your wallet (BTC)

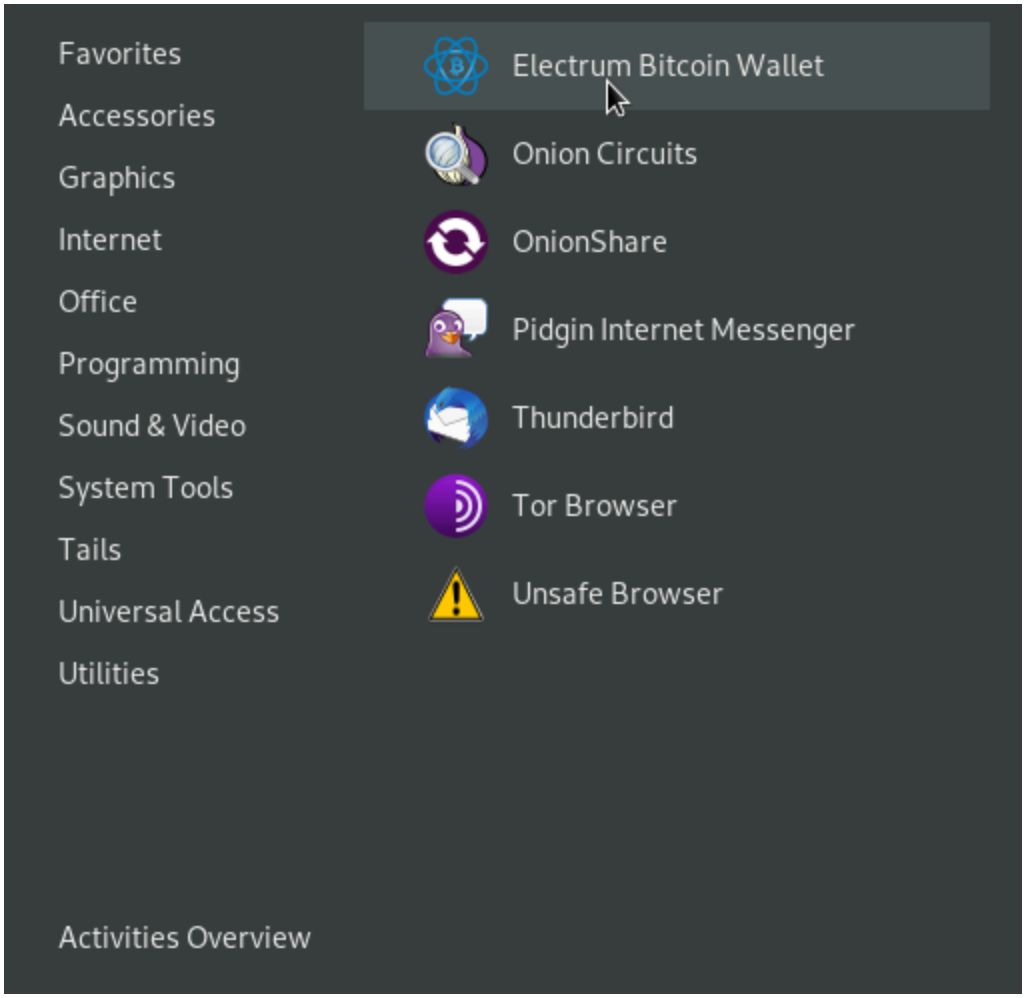
Note: Do not use Electrum wallets with two-factor authentication (2FA). You may think that 2FA for markets is good (which it is) so it must be good for Electrum on Tails too. No. It requires you to bring your smartphone into DNM activities as well as installing google apps on it which is the last thing you want for an anonymous DNM wallet. Plus your wallet will be secure enough if you keep your seed secure (e.g. written down on a piece of paper in a secret location and stored in a .txt file in your persistence directory, more on that later) and use KeePassX for your wallet password. Please just create a normal wallet as described in the following steps.

Using Whonix?

Electrum is now built into Whonix for use! You can follow the same setup below for using electrum in Whonix.

Setting up Electrum

Fortunately Tails already comes with a wallet installed. So everything you have to do is to set it up. To do this click on “Applications” on the top task bar and select the category “Internet”. Then click on the “Electrum Bitcoin Wallet” entry in the list on the right.



If you get the warning that “Persistence is disabled for Electrum” you either need to set it up first. so you do not lose your bitcoins. It should now start an installation wizard

First type the name you would like to give this wallet.

What kind of wallet do you want to create? “Standard Wallet”

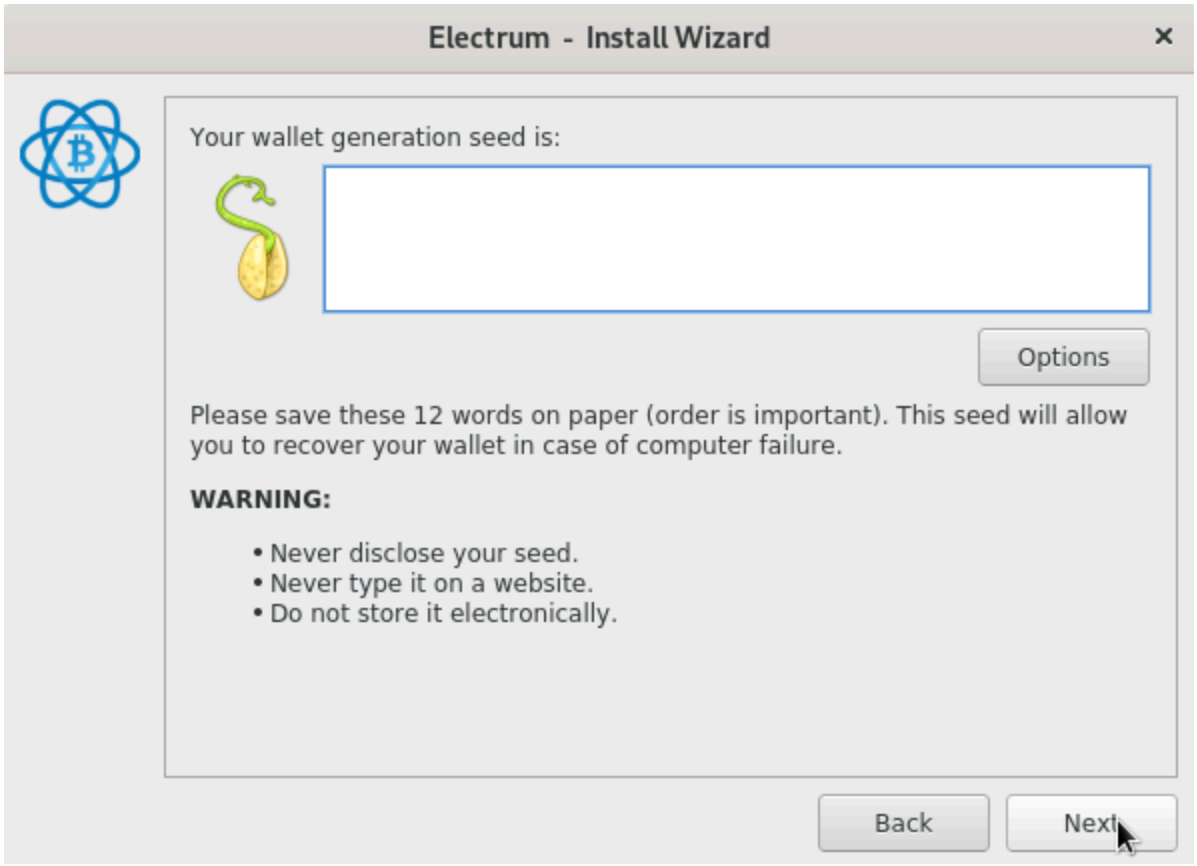
Do you want to create a new seed, or restore a wallet using an existing seed? Choose “Create a new seed”

Electrum - Install Wizard
Keystore
Do you want to create a new seed, or to restore a wallet using an existing seed?
Create a new seed
I already have a seed
Use a master key
Use a hardware device
Back
Next

Choose a seed type “Segwit”

Electrum - Install Wizard
Choose Seed type
The type of addresses used by your wallet will depend on your seed. Segwit wallets use bech32 addresses, defined in BIP173. Please note that websites and other wallets may not support these addresses yet. Thus, you might want to keep using a non-segwit wallet in order to be able to receive bitcoins during the transition period.
Segwit
Legacy
Back
Next

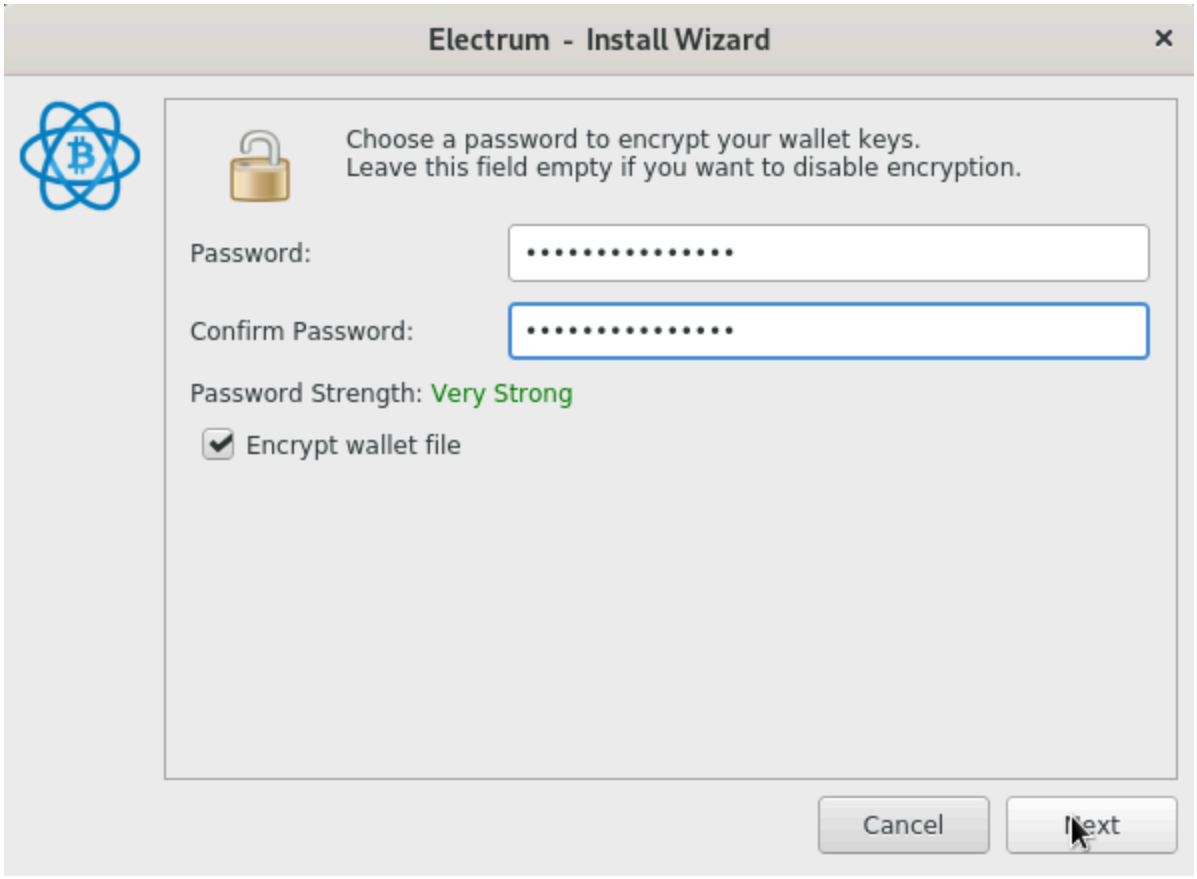
You now get that new seed. As long as you remember that seed, you can always recover your bitcoins (even if you loose your password or when your USB stick with Tails gets lost). So make damn sure that you either remember it or write it down somewhere where nobody else can find it.


Electrum - Install Wizard
Your wallet generation seed is:
Options
Please save these 12 words on paper (order is important). This seed will allow you to recover your wallet in case of computer failure.
WARNING:
• Never disclose your seed.
• Never type it on a website.
• Do not store it electronically.
Back
Next

Confirm Seed Now type in the seed you have remembered or written down.

Electrum - Install Wizard
Confirm Seed
Your seed is important! If you lose your seed, your money will be permanently lost. To make sure that you have properly saved your seed, please retype it here.
Back
Next

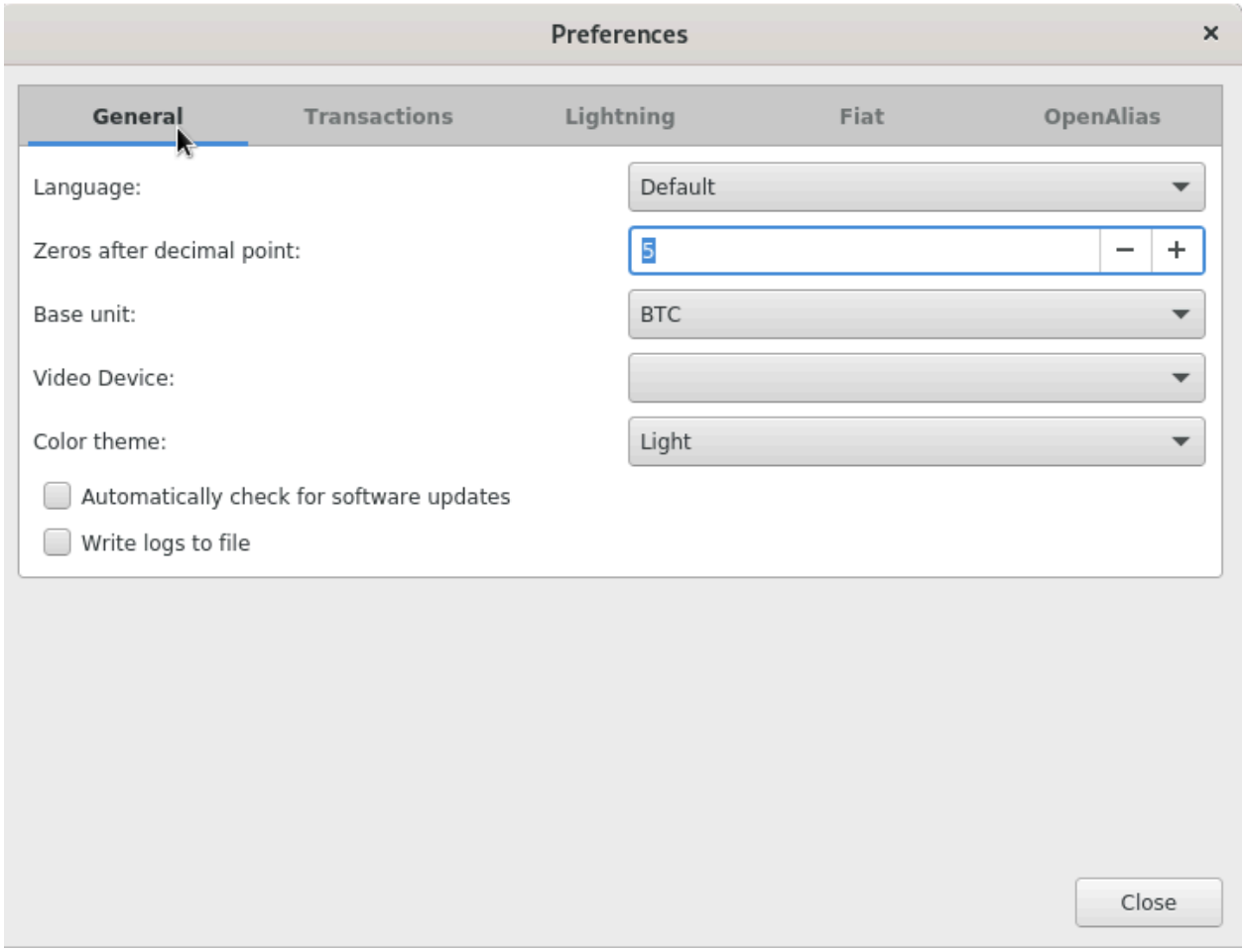
Choose a password to encrypt your wallet keys Do not skip this step. Instead choose a strong password using KeePass. In case you loose it, you can always restore your wallet with the seed and set a new password.



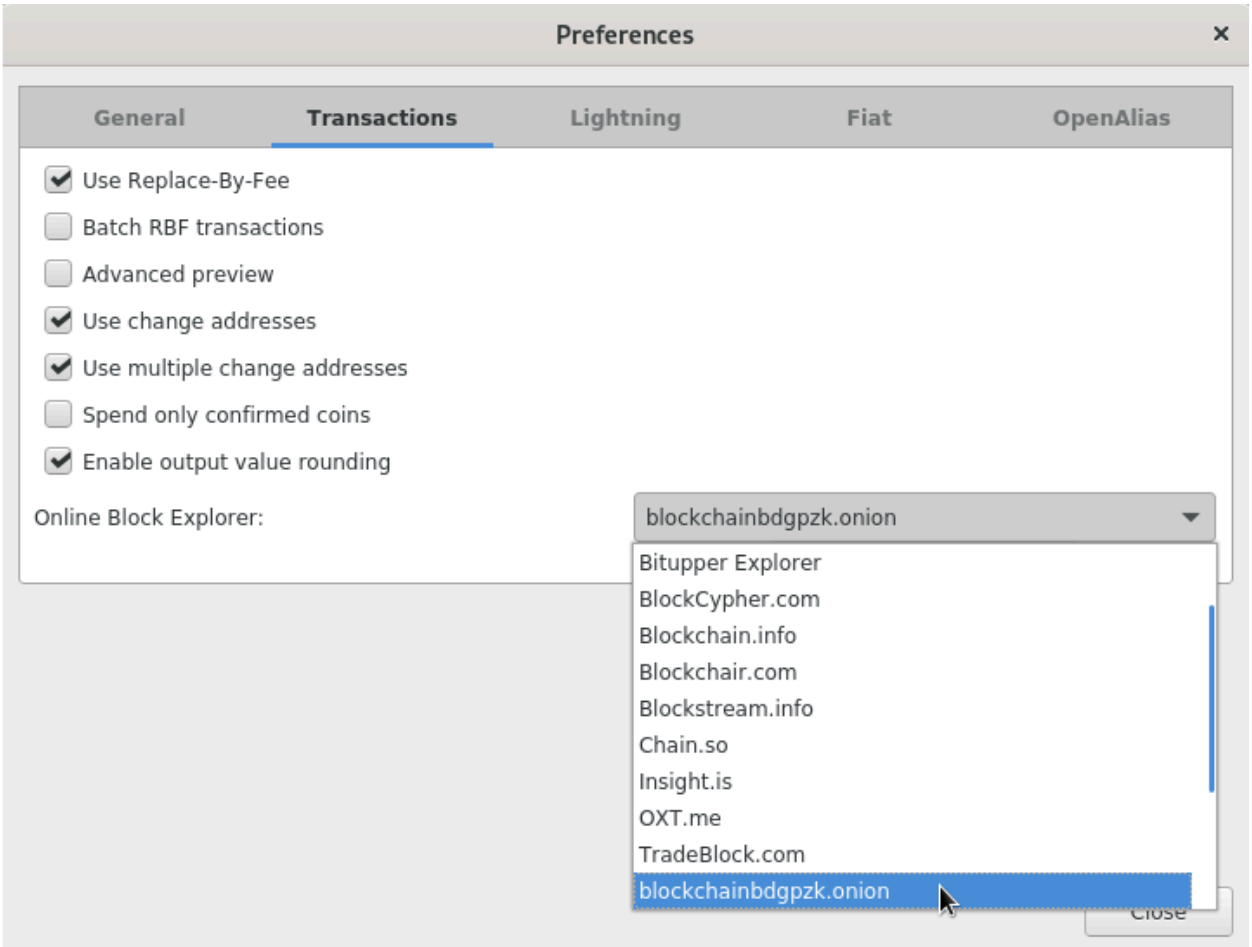
Almost done!

Now you just have to make a few change in the settings. Go to “Tools” -> “Preferences”

Under General Change “Base unit” to BTC “Zeros after decimal point” to something like 5.



Under Transactions Check the checkbox for and the one for “Enable Replace-By-Fee”. “Use multiple change addresses” “Online Block Explorer” to blockchainbdgpzk.onion (You may need to scroll down to find it)



Now close the dialog by clicking on “Close”.

Important note
Electrum has a list of several servers which it will ask in order to get the balance of the addresses that belong to your wallet. Law enforcement could easily set up such a server to collect information about when what IP address asks for the balance of what Bitcoin addresses. So Electrum is not anonymous. However if you use Electrum on Tails, law enforcement only knows which addresses belong to that wallet (because the IP address of a Tor exit node suddenly request the balance of for example 20 specific addresses) but not the true IP address of the owner because Tails routes it’s entire internet traffic through the Tor network. Because of this issue it is very important that you exactly follow the steps in the sending bitcoins chapter.

Electrum questions?

Check their FAQ, their documentation and google your question. If that does not help, you can post your question on /d/darknetmarketsnoobs Electrum not starting any more? First make sure you still have your seed for that wallet and that you can still access it even if your Tails USB stick would break completely. Then right click on desktop, open terminal, and type in electrum and

press ENTER. See if it loads. If it does not load do the following steps: Make sure that “Bitcoin client” is checked in the list of data that will be preserved between reboots (go Applications -> System Tools -> Configure persistent volume to see the list). Several users also reported that the following helped: go Applications -> System Tools -> Configure persistent volume and uncheck the Electrum option. Then reboot and check the option again. To finish it, reboot again and test if electrum opens. Reboot Tails and try deleting the “electrum” folder in the directory /live/persistence/TailsData_unlocked/ because it can happen that the Electrum files are corrupted. Then restart Tails and see if you can open Electrum again, if yes you will have to restore your old wallet from your seed. If that does not work go into your /home/amnesia/ directory and press CTRL + h. then rename the folder .electrum to .electrum.bak. After that restart and see if you can start Electum now.

Sending Bitcoin

Sending Bitcoin

This chapter deals with sending your bitcoins from the source you got them (e.g. a Bitcoin exchange) to the final destination (a DNM). Unfortunately it is not as easy as sending them straight to your market deposit address because exchanges have banned and flagged accounts in the past that did that.

The Path

Note: as described earlier, if you use Electrum an attacker can see what addresses belong to what wallet and which IP address regularly checks the balance of these addresses.

The general the path you should send your bitcoins is: Bitcoin exchange ->BTC Wallet1-> convert to XMR->XMR Wallet -> DNM IF your vendor does not accept XMR you can convert back to Bitcoin. More on that later in the converting section.

Note: That normal wallet and the Electrum wallet on Tails have to be different wallets. So you need to do the setup process described previously twice: once for your normal wallet and once for your Electrum wallet on Tails.

This process is to break the chain of custody to you, and add plausible deniablity. Once converted to XMR it cannot be traced anymore. If you were to be questioned about converting you can just say you sent them for consulting, or simply say you no longer have access to the wallet. If you would go exchange -> Electrum on Tails -> DNM, it would be pretty obvious that you are the one who sent the bitcoins to the DNM (assuming that the DNM deposit address is known), because nobody would give the DNM deposit address to the Bitcoin seller when buying the bitcoins. That means: if you still claim that you sold the bitcoins to someone else after withdrawing them from the exchange to your Electrum wallet on Tails, that new buyer would have given you his DNM deposit address. This is extremely unlikely because you normally do not give out DNM deposit addresses out when buying bitcoins, but rather one that belongs to one of your wallets. Therefore nobody would believe you that you sold the bitcoins to a stranger. So your plausible deniability would be gone. With the recommended path (marked in bold above) you can believably claim that someone else sent the bitcoins to a DNM and the exchange will most likely not ban your account because you did not sent them directly to a DNM.

Note: some markets have a minimum amount of bitcoins you have to send for a deposit. Make sure you meet that requirement or you could lose your money! I did not send my bitcoins that way before, am I fucked? You will probably be fine, BUT make sure you go the path described above in the future for every DNM deposit. You do not have to delete your DNM account or Bitcoin exchange account, but step up your OpSec in the future.

Sending bitcoins with Electrum The process

To send bitcoins from your Electrum wallet to an address just go to the “Send” tab and enter the destination Bitcoin address in the “Pay to”. When sending the bitcoins make sure you use the transaction fee that is dynamically created by Electrum (by default it will get confirmed within 5 blocks). That means just let the slider under the amount field be in the middle. If you are sending the bitcoins from the normal wallet you have to get a receiving address from your Electrum wallet on Tails first. To do that go to the “Addresses” tab in your Electrum wallet on Tails and write down the value of one of the Bitcoin addresses listed under “Receiving”.

Note: you can double click on the space on the right of the address to change the label of that address. It is recommended to label it as “used ” for example, so you know that you already used it and do not use it again. After that boot your normal OS again and start Electrum again. Then you can go to the “Send” tab again and send the bitcoins to the address of your Electrum wallet on Tails. When you received the bitcoins on Electrum wallet on Tails you can repeat the same send-process but this time send them to the deposit address that your market gave you.

Setting the fee manually

You can also set the fee manually to ensure that your transaction (short: tx) does not take too long to confirm. Using the dynamic fee as described above is usually the best way though. If you do want to set the fee manually though, follow these steps:

1. Go to https://bitcoinfees.net/, allow JavaScript for “https://bitcoinfees.net/" at the top you should see the time and the minimum amount you need to se it at.
2. Open Electrum and go Tools -> Preferences and uncheck the “Use dynamic fees” option. Then you can set the transaction fee per kilobyte (kb) in BTC/kB. If it shows mBTC/kB, switch to the “Appearance” tab and select “BTC” as the base unit from the dropdown menu.
3. Now change the value of the transaction fee per kb like this: If the recommended fee from the website is 390 satoshis/byte, set the fee to 0.0039 BTC/kB. That means, append three zeros to the satoshis/byte value as well as a point after the zero on the far left. If the website would have recommended 280 satoshis/byte instead, you should set the fee to 0.0028 BTC/kB instead in Electrum.
4. Done! Now click on the close button.

Transactions not getting confirmed

Transactions not getting confirmed

Bitcoin transactions become “confirmed” when miners accept to write them in the Bitcoin blockchain. In general, the speed of confirmation depends on the fee you attach to your transaction; miners prioritize transaction that pay the highest fees. Another reason could be that the Bitcoin network is overloaded at the moment. Sometimes a lot of unconfirmed transaction rack up (tens of thousands) these have to get processed, which will take a while. However for now you have to be patient and wait. It can take several hours or sometimes over a day for a transaction to get confirmed. Making posts about it on /d/DarknetMarketsNoobs is not confirming your transaction faster. In the meantime you can check if the destination address of the transaction is correct, because if not you can wait forever for the coins to arrive. Make sure that you use the transaction fee that is dynamically created by Electrum next time (by default it will get confirmed within 5 blocks). That means just let the slider under the amount field be in the middle in the “Send” tab. There are however two ways which can speed up your transaction:

- Increase the transaction fee in Electrum. This is only possible for “replaceable” transactions. To create this type of transaction, you must have enabled “Replace by Fee” in your preferences, before sending the transaction. If it takes too long till this transaction gets confirmed you can right click on the transaction and then upgrade the fee to make it get confirmed faster (only works if you did not spend the full amount of bitcoins in your wallet).
- If you sent the bitcoins to an address you do not control (e.g. a market), the best you can do is try the ViaBTC Transaction Accelerator. It may or may not work.

FAQ

Can I cancel a transaction I made? #

No, you will have to wait till it get confirmed eventually or rejected by the Bitcoin network.

Will I lose my bitcoins? #

No, you will just have to wait some time till it gets confirmed or rejected.

Converting

Converting

Converting in an important step you should always use to help keep coins from coming back to your real identity. As stated before you should always try to stick with XMR when possible. However some vendors or services do not accept XMR, in the case you can safely convert back to bitcoin and be on your way. For some it is just easier to buy bitcoin from an exchange with your real identity. We can break the chain so that these coins are no longer linked to your identity.

Previously this guide walked you through how to convert with Elude and Kilos. Both were around in the Darknet community for a very long time. Before we begin, I want to remind everyone. Never spend what you are not willing to lose. Any service can scam you, or steal our coins, there is nothing you can do to get them back.

After everything that happened with elude and kilos we will not recommend a specifc service to use, but will show you a few different ones for you make a decision on. Before converting it's a good idea to check to make sure they are not having any known issues, and there is no reports of scams. Search around on Dread or Reddit.

KYCNot.me

There is a few different places you can find link aggrigators for services that will convert your coins. One of them is https://kycnot.me

Note XMR should always be your first option. If this is not an option Litecoin is a good starting coin. Remember both bitcoin and Litecoin are easily traced, but Litecoin has lower fees.

> Elude and Kilos have exit scammed. Do not use them!

Converting coins

Converting your coins

Converting your coins is a very straight forward process. The goal for everyone should always be to use Monero (XMR) if you cannot start with Monero you can purchase Litecoin or Bitcoin, and swap them for Monero.

Once you have your starting coins, you can visit [https://kycnot.me] or you can also visit our sister XMR guide. [http://xmrguide25ibknxgaray5rqksrclddxqku3ggdcnzg4ogdi5qkdkd2yd.onion] Both have a list of of exchangers you can use.

Note Once you select which exchanger you would like to use search on Dread reddit or anywhere else to make sure there is no reports of scamming.

- The process to convert your coins is a very straight forward process. Once you are on the exchanger website you should see an option to select your starting coin. Select bitcoin, litecoin whatever your starting coins are.

- Next you should select what coins you want to convert to this is where you select Monero(XMR)

- There should also be a place for you to enter your recieving address. Use the address you generated in your XMR wallet.

- Some exchanges have a minimum amount to convert make sure you are checking this before you begin the exchange process. **Note** Always make sure you are not reusing the same XMR address. Generate a new new address in your wallet for each transaction

- Once you have entered in all of the proper information to the exchange service, you should have the option to begin swap. Once you have begun the process you will be given an address to send your coins to. Once they reach the required amount of confirmations you should see the coins appear in your XMR wallet.

Note Always generate a new transaction. If you send coins to the same wallet you risk losing your coins.

Shipping

Shipping

Postal Systems

Getting a letter or parcel from Point A to Point B is the goal. Nearly every country worldwide has a system to achieve this. Interchanging mail between each countries is called “international” mail. If the mail piece is delivered in the same country it was sent from, it is called “domestic” mail.

Although countries vary in system design, similar things like mail sorting facilities and Customs inspection facilities are found in most. International mail goes through two customs inspection facilities, one from the country of origin, and the other in the country of it’s destination. International mail is subject to far more eyes and inspection (including unwarranted opening and x-raying, varying on a country’s laws and common practices) than is domestic mail which merely goes through sorting facilities. In the USA, all domestic First-Class mail is protected by law against unwarranted search and seizure.

International mail is also more expensive, and has higher loss rates than domestic mail. Certain countries are known for having particularly strict Customs inspections on incoming mail, including Singapore, Australia, New Zealand, Israel, Norway, Sweden, Finland, and many Middle Eastern and Asian countries. Ordering contraband via international mail to and from these countries is up to the buyer, but generally discouraged because of the elevated risk of detection and arrest.

How long do I have to wait between two orders?

It is strongly recommended to not order more than one package at a time, and if the package arrived successfully and without trouble you can make your next order. That way in the worst case (your package gets intercepted) law enforcement seizes only one package with illegal goods and your address on it. If they discover more than one package of contraband, it will be harder for you and your lawyer to deny your knowledge about it in court.

Do I need to change my shipping address?

No, if you follow the steps in the DNM Bible and do not order more than one package at a time, you can reuse your address.

My package is damaged.

Sometimes packages get a bit damaged while not being completely opened. Remember that those boxes get thrown around a lot. It is for example possible that it was tossed onto the

ground, bent, manhandled by workers or torn by sorting machines. It is a federal offense to open someone else's mail. Nevertheless if someone could see the illicit content of your mail through the holes you should not order for a while. If the contraband could not be seen, because of a visual barrier and/or a decoy the vendor used, you will most likely be fine even if your mail was delivered damaged.

Can I order to a university or a dorm?

Yes, but make sure you haven't signed away any of your rights to your school giving them permission to search your mail. Remember that your university can search your dorm without your knowledge and without cause.

Can I order to my workplace?

No. Do you want to get fired AND arrested at the same time! Keep all DNM activities separate from your work.

Should I check tracking?

If you are in the US you can sign up for informed delivery. You can check that for all packages coming to you but you don't need to have the tracking number. You still retain plausible deniability because it is a service the USPS wants you to use and they give you the information without you ever asking for it.

Do not check tracking at all, unless a substantial or abnormal amount of time has passed without delivery. You will only leave traces when doing so but will not make it arrive faster. For more details visit the non arriving packages chapter. If you absolutely have to check it (which should never be the case), do not use Tor to do it. It will be a huge red flag and law enforcement already knows about DNM users checking their packages over Tor. Instead use a third party website if possible, so not the one of your mail carrier but a website which checks the tracking for you. Examples are TrackingEx. Also do not use your own WiFi for checking the tracking number. Use one that is not tied to your identity (e.g. a cafe) or use a VPN and choose a server that is in the same country as you (to not raise any red flags).

What should I do if I receive a double order, additional items, or something I didn't order at all?

Contact the vendor. If you can reasonably make use of the product, you should offer to pay for it. If you can only really partially use or you will use it but didn't really want it, you might consider paying shipping + 50% of the item's price. If you just don't want it or can't use it at all, please at least let them know. Try to be good to good vendors. There's a better chance they'll be good to you.

How to dispose of the packaging

When you extracted the goods from your package, you will have some left over packaging material. It is best to not throw it in your own trash to not incriminate yourself too much. It is recommended to either burn it or throw it away in a trash can somewhere away from any location associated with you. A very common practice in drug investigations is to collect and look through a suspect’s trash for evidence of drug law violations.

Origin Countries

Origin Countries

The first rule is: stick to **domestic** whenever possible. Mail that does not cross any country border will get far less checked than all other mail. This reduces the risk of you not getting your package or even getting in legal trouble.

However one disadvantage is that the prices can be a bit higher compared to other listings from vendors that ship not from your country. You have to decide for yourself if you want to take the higher risk and pay a bit less or if you want to play it safe and pay a bit more.

If you buy for the first time or for one of the first times, it is best to stick to domestic even if you have to pay a bit more. Many new users worry too much during their first orders (e.g. get paranoid) or even make mistakes. In order to get yourself some peace of mind you should stick to domestic because it generally means a higher success chance.

"Hot" Origin Countries

If you order international, it is strongly discouraged to order from the following "hot countries" because mail coming from these countries will usually get checked extensively.

- The Netherlands (NL) - notorious origin country for all drugs
- Colombia (CO) - notorious cocaine and heroin origin country
- Peru (PE) - notorious cocaine origin country
- Bolivia (BO) - notorious cocaine origin country
- Venezuela (VE) - significant but marginal cocaine origin country with possibly rising market share
- Ecuador (EC) - significant but marginal cocaine origin country
- Canada (CA) is on Israel's drug origin country watch list, and, specifically, XpressPost (express mail) from - Canada is often opened by US Customs indiscriminately. Note: Mail that is not XpressPost from Canada is usually not cause for extra concern.
- Spain (ES) is on Israel's drug origin country watch list. This affects imports into Israel.
- France (FR) is on Israel's drug origin country watch list. This affects imports into Israel.

Though their list may differ somewhat from global customs agencies including US Customs, the US State Department gives a decent idea about which countries they consider to be major sources of drugs. In their yearly International Narcotics Control Strategy Report, they give details about the following countries which they consider to be "Major Illicit Drug Producing, Drug-Transit, Significant Source, Precursor Chemical" countries. As of INCSR 2018 Volume 1, those are:

Major Illicit Drug Producing, Drug-Transit, and Significant Source Countries

Major Illicit Drug Producing and Major Drug-Transit Countries

A major illicit drug producing country is one in which:

A. 1,000 hectares or more of illicit opium poppy is cultivated or harvested during a year; B. 1,000 hectares or more of illicit coca is cultivated or harvested during a year; or C. 5,000 hectares or more of illicit cannabis is cultivated or harvested during a year, unless the President determines that such illicit cannabis production does not significantly affect the United States. [FAA § 481(e)(2)]

A major drug-transit country is one:

A. that is a significant direct source of illicit narcotic or psychotropic drugs or other controlled substances significantly affecting the United States; or B. through which are transported such drugs or substances. [FAA § 481(e)(5)]

The following major illicit drug producing and/or drug-transit countries were identified and notified to Congress by the President on September 13, 2017, consistent with section 706(1) of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Year 2003 (Public Law 107-228):

Afghanistan, The Bahamas, Belize, Bolivia, Burma, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, India, Jamaica, Laos, Mexico, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, and Venezuela.

Major Precursor Chemical Source Countries

The following countries and jurisdictions have been identified to be major sources of precursor or essential chemicals used in the production of illicit narcotics:

Afghanistan, Argentina, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Germany, Guatemala, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Mexico, the Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Republic of Korea, Singapore, South Africa, Switzerland, Taiwan, Thailand, the United Kingdom, and Venezuela.

Countries known for strict customs enforcement on inbound international mail

Certain countries are known for having particularly strict customs inspections on incoming mail. Ordering contraband via international mail to and from these countries is up to the buyer, but generally discouraged because of the elevated risk of detection and arrest. Notable countries:

- Australia (AU)
- New Zealand (NZ)
- Israel (IL) - don’t order drugs to Israel from Canada, Spain, France or the Netherlands

- Norway (NO)
- Sweden (SE)
- Finland (FI)
- Singapore (SG) and many other Asian countries
- Most Middle Eastern countries

Also inform yourself if your country is part of some kind of organization or has trade deals with other countries that allows mail to get send more easily and gets less checked.

Stealth

Stealth

Stealth is important to get your ordered product to your front door. It is mainly a vendor topic (because they have to package the order) but you have to pay attention to it too, in order to avoid getting into legal trouble because you chose a vendor who is known for his bad stealth.

The important difference between stealth and decoy is that stealth is used to make the pack appear as normal as possible and also conceal the smell of the drugs. The decoy is an item that is used to hide the drugs inside the pack in an attempt to mitigate the possibility that the drugs in your pack will be found. Therefore decoys are essential in international orders because these packages get inspected two times by customs (in the origin country and in the destination country). They are not that important for domestic order though because they do not cross borders.

So if you order internationally you should look closely on the reviews for the vendor (as described in the choosing a vendor chapter) and check if they uses decoys and adequate stealth.

Non arriving packages

Non arriving packages

General

Keep in mind that some vendors mark your order shipped before they actually ship it (for security reasons and/or because they are lazy). So do not expect that they actually shipped your order out when it got marked shipped.

There can also be a lot of other reasons why your package is late (e.g. weather, postal strike, . . .), so please be patient.

Testing if your mail gets intercepted

To test if your mail gets intercepted you can mail yourself something (preferably from a post office as far away from you as possible).

Package it carefully yourself. Remember exactly how you placed things. Take pics if it'll help. Get creative. Use colorful tape, make shapes over the openings of the package with it. Use a specific number of packaging peanuts that you counted out. Wrap the object you mail in some thin holiday wrapping paper. Tape that too. Go crazy! It doesn't matter if it looks sketch, shucks, might be better for it. Hell, maybe even hand write the info on the pack. The item you send doesn't matter so long as it's legal (I'd send one of those motion sensor cameras that hunters use to capture night time wildlife). Remember, we're trying to find out if our mails being tampered with. Conduct this experiment as many times as necessary.

Got "Undeliverable as Addressed"?

This means that the receiver address on the package doesn't "exist", or couldn't be read by the post man/woman. This could be for a number of reasons, the most common being, you forgot to include your apartment/unit number that you live in. Other possible reasons: you spelt something wrong, you gave a fake name (don't do this). Even more possible causes: mail man/woman is dumb/blind and can't interpret your address, the shipping address got smeared/smudged along the way, or the vendor you purchased your lab supplies from forgot to include your apartment number although you sent it to the vendor.

Scenario:

You're patiently waiting for your order to come. You think it's supposed to be here today so you check the tracking number to see it's status which says "Undeliverable as Addressed - package will be shipped back to sender if sender address is valid". You panic for a bit and then come to you're senses, but you still don't exactly know what to do. But lucky for you, you have this guide and you keep on reading ahead.

What to do if it's been **LESS** than a day since you're package was marked "Undeliverable as Addressed" (i.e. it's 12pm and the tracking number indicates your package was marked "Undeliverable" at 7:30am):

Call the post office that your tracking information says it's sitting at. If they answer (unlikely), politely explain your situation and give them your name and the correct shipping address. They may ask you to just come in and pick it up though, don't be scared cause you didn't do anything wrong. In my experiences local post office phone numbers lead to no where, or the workers just don't pick up the phone, but maybe it'll work for you.

If calling your post office doesn't work, then go to the post office that your tracking information says it's sitting at. Make sure you have your ID (or proof of residency at the package's shipping address), having the package's tracking number is not necessary but it will help a lot, so bring it. Politely (use sir/ma'am & please/thank-you) tell them that you're experiencing issues with getting a package delivered, and were told to come down to this post office to pick it up because it's sitting at this post office. If they ask what the issue is, say it was supposedly marked "Undeliverable". They'll ask for your ID, give it to them, and also give them the tracking number.

They should be able to find it, if it's there. If they don't find it, or if the cranky USPS worker essentially tells you to fuck off, then don't panic. Call the toll-free 800 USPS customer service phone number (google it), be prepared to stay on hold for 30 to 90 minutes, but stay on, because it'll be worth it. Once the hold music stops and you're able to talk to a customer service agent tell them the scenario, give them your name and full/correct address.

They'll say something like "ok we should hopefully be able to get this sent to you". Be prepared to wait another 5 to 10 days before you receive it though (that's if they were able to get the package and update the label, sometimes they aren't able to update the label if it's been too long – keep reading if you find that happens to you).

What to do if it's been **OVER** a day since you're package was marked "Undeliverable as Addressed" (i.e. it's Jan 15th and the tracking number indicates your package was marked "Undeliverable" on Jan 13th):

Call the toll-free 800 USPS customer service phone number (google it), be prepared to stay on hold for 30 to 90 minutes, but stay on, because it'll be worth it. Once the hold music stops and you're able to talk to a customer service agent tell them the scenario, give them your name and full/correct address.

They'll say something like "ok we should hopefully be able to get this sent to you". Be prepared to wait another 5 to 10 days before you receive it though (that's if they were able to get the package and update the label, sometimes they aren't able to do that). So you watched the

tracking number for a week, saw it come to your city, it looks like it's gonna get delivered, then all of a sudden you see the dreaded "Undeliverable as Addressed" error.

This is because you initially tried to fix the "Undeliverable" package issue a little too late and they were unable to update the shipping address fully and could only try and send it back to your city. This is not a problem, hopefully you caught it soon enough this time, all you need to do are the steps above with the title "What to do if it's been LESS than a day since you're package was marked "Undeliverable as Addressed". Then bam! You should have your package and be happy!

Drop

Drop

Regardless of where you choose to get your order delivered to, always have a “clean” house when you are expecting a package. That means do not have any illegal or suspicious things (like a bong) in your house or any other locations tied to your identity. That is because if something goes wrong, your properties will get searched. If law enforcement then finds illegal things, it is much harder to argue in front of the court that you are a perfectly law abiding citizen who knows nothing about the drugs that someone sent to his address.

Should I use my real name if ordering to my home address?

Yes. From the beginning, this has been one of the most debated topics for buyers. The conclusion has always been: Use your real name. No, your idea is not original. No, you are not exempt from this rule. Using your real name does not automatically make you more guilty. The point of using your real name is to blend it in with the other packages you receive. USPS keeps track of names delivered to addresses. A fake name sticks out like a sore thumb to your local postman, and the USPS computers.

If a package is discovered, it doesn’t matter whose name is on it. It matters that they can prove that you ordered it, which will not be the case if you followed all the steps in the DNM bible. Using your real name increases the chance of a smooth delivery.

Living with your parents?

If you are living with your parents do **NOT** order to their house. It does not matter if they do not check your mail or know that you are doing drugs. If only a tiny mistakes happens (e.g. the vendor does not seal the product he sends properly) you parent’s house could get raided by law enforcement. Needless to say that they will be very pissed and will know that you ordered the package. They took care for you for well over a decade and you want to show your appreciation by ordering drugs to their house?

Do not do it. Instead get a P.O. box and get your packages delivered there. Are you not old enough to open one? Then close this tab and any DNM related sites too. Seriously, DNMs are for adults (therefore the subs are set to 18+) not for kids who want to test out the “secret deepp dank webz and order lots of drugz”.

Should I sign for the package/mail if asked to?

Depends on your jurisdiction. Some require it as a prerequisite to police action, others don’t.

Yet, if a CD (controlled delivery) is in place to happen, you're going to get arrested. Maybe not at that point in time if you refuse to sign, but it will happen. If they have made the decision to CD you, they aren't gonna let you off the hook if you refuse to sign. Not signing will suspicious too.

Also, signing for a package doesn't make you guilty. Its the courts job to prove that you asked for the package, and signing for a package does not prove this.

The only reason postal services have you sign is to say that you received the package, and that they have done their job. It's a standard practice, especially for international mail and deliveries.

So why are there so many people on the "don't Sign" boat? Not signing make you feel like you have a say in the most dangerous part of the darknet process. People are paranoid and anxious, and want a say in what's happening around them. Once the package is out however, there is little any person can do against any LEO (Law Enforcement Officer) intervention.

Using a drop

Definition of a drop: a place where you are not connected to, but retrieve questionable mail from.

If you still want to use a drop, although it is **strongly discouraged**, in the following are some tips.

Note: a PO box does not fall under the drops section.

There are many right ways to do one, and your best weapon is your own imagination. Every situation is going to be different and adapting to each is part of the deal. These are not easy, but can be very worth it.

A drop address needs to be created, cultivated even. A quick run through on how I pick some of my drops:

I pick a house with no one living in it (but not bank owned) Make it look lived in, including mow the lawn, weed the garden, maybe throw a kids toy out there. Stop by every day or two for at least a week, preferably two or three. You want the neighbors to have a vague notion of someone living there without being able to pick out your face. Get the mail man used to mail coming here, send junk mail to this address (This is where you pick the delivery name) cheap packages, whatever. Be mindful that Amazon mails through UPS and the USPS man won't know if you've had packages delivered. I stop by every day and put the mail on the counter inside the house, waiting a few days before opening just

Now I run a property management business, so I have access to a rotating group of empty houses; not everyone is going to have this situation. Opening a PO box in someone else's name is a good option. I've opened boxes in my name in other states for friends before, I just give them the keys and have no idea what they do with it. I purchased for short term and my friend

just keeps renewing every time the little slip says time is up. No fake ID needed, plausible deniability for me and a mailing address for them.

Please, do not take this as all encompassing instructions for how to cultivate a drop address, this are just quick main points off the top of my head. There are lots of little things that also need doing, but depend on the situation specific to the drop you're working on.

Can I use my PO box right after I created it?

It is not necessary to wait some time but it is recommended. Some people order small legal items first to check if everything is working correctly. Several users reported issues with the first usage of their PO box, e.g. the employees forgot to activate the box. It would be a shame if you run into issues with a package that contains illicit items, wouldn't it? It is way better to send a test package made by you to your PO box or an amazon/ebay/. . . order first. Furthermore, consider looking into /r/freebies (Yes on reddit) to make sure that you don't only have drugs coming to it though.

Controlled Delivery (CD)

Controlled Delivery (CD)

What is a Controlled Delivery?

This is an attempt to accept a package containing drugs to obtain a solid reason for a search of your home to be conducted. They get you to accept the package and they believe that this is reasonable cause to believe you ordered the package and knew it was coming. **Just because a package requires a signature does not mean it is in anyway a CD**.

How do people get CD'ed?

This can happen in many ways. They may order a bulk amount of product from abroad. LE may have noticed an influx of packages from the same person and inspect one and profile you for a while. You are more likely to get CD'ed when ordering **large amounts from another country**. Domestic packages of a smaller quantity are very unlikely to get caught, and if its a personal amount, you will more likely get a love letter and that will be the end of it. They may start monitoring your mail.

What happens in a CD?

LE will try and deliver a package containing drugs to you as you would normally receive them. Nothing will look out of the ordinary if done correctly. A common misconception is a SWAT team will come bursting through your doors shooting at everything that moves. **This is not true**. They will get you to accept the package, and they will come out of hiding and announce their presence and give you instructions on what they want you to do. That is normally step out of the house.

How much of ____(product) will they do a CD for?

This question has such a varying answers by where you live, what your past is, how old you are, how much extra time and money LEO/your local police force has, and other factors, that it cannot be answered to a global audience. Use your head. If you are ordering lots of stuff, use a drop. There is no strait definition of "Bulk". Use your damn head, and make smart choices.

What do they do after you accept the package?

They search your house trying to find other drugs you have ordered. They will look for empty letter and packages with return address on them. It is not 100% true that they always take your

computer. The chances are that if you don't tell them anything, they wont know that they came from a DNM. **Do not talk to the police, only through your lawyer that you researched beforehand.**

How can I protect myself from a potential CD?

A few things can hint at a possible CD. A very long time for postage. A seizure letter from a big order or if the vendor is busted and they seize his outgoing mail

How do you protect yourself? First thing first is basic OpSec, that means read and follow this guide step for step. Unless you know what you are doing, do not use a drop. Believe it or not, your address is one of the safest places to order to. Always use your real name and address if you can, as it's less suspicious. If you are going to get CD'ed, you will regardless if you are ordering to a vacant house or a PO box, they will catch you out if they want to. You also put the vendor at risk, so my best advice is to order to your house using your **real name**.

One of the most important things to do if you suspect a CD is to **clean your house**. It does not hurt to get rid off all illegal items and ideally suspicious items too (e.g. a bong). Because if they do not find anything in the search, its hard to convict you of any crime as you could be a completely innocent person who got drugs randomly delivered to their door. Furthermore since you used Tails there is no evidence of your current order or your previous ones. A CD does not mean you are going to get any sort of punishment, they have to find solid evidence that you ordered the package.

Is my address burned if I get a CD?

Most likely, yes. They will watch your mail for sure. If you get a CD, you can do two things. You can stop ordering from the DNMs or you can order to a friend's address. I would not recommend a drop as if they find you to be ordering drugs to another place after getting away with one CD, they will definitely bust you. If you order to a friends house using their name, if they get a CD it wont be related to you in any way, if your friend does not squeal.

Monitored Delivery

Monitored Delivery

What is a Monitored Delivery?

Unlike a controlled delivery, a monitored delivery is a much rarer practice and occurs when law enforcement knowingly delivers drugs to you and then puts you under surveillance to gain evidence to further their investigation of your illegal activities in order to build a bigger case against you. This can continue over several months. That way law enforcement is able to build strong cases against suspects even if their OpSec is tight.

Example #1

PSA / Article: Friend of a friend got busted submitted by T00N Someone that goes to my buddy's school just got busted today by DEA. He'd been reselling mostly xans and coke. Turns out they intercepted a package 7 months ago but kept delivering them in order to build evidence. RIP be careful out there :(

Example #2

This happens all the time with large quantity imported packages. It happened to a friend of mine importing MDMA in the SR1 days. A customs agent followed him from his drop to his home and then watched him drop packs in the mail. He got off pretty light for all the shit they caught him with (6+ kg MDMA, 1-2g LSD, oodles of ketamine). And that's just the shit they charged him for. He had EVERYTHING you can imagine in bulk + some shit you can't imagine.The feds totally missed the half kilo of DMT he had heat sealed up in a big whey protein bottle and some other things that were just hidden under his bed. He'll be out of prison in 2019.

How can I protect myself from a monitored delivery?

Unfortunately you do not have many options to protect yourself against a monitored delivery, especially since you usually do not know what law enforcement is doing. It is generally expected to only see these tactics used against drug distributors and not for users ordering personal amounts.

You can use these tricks to check if you mail may be examined, although it does not guarantee success. Oftentimes the package will not appear tampered with. Furthermore it is a good idea to order as infrequently as possible to make law enforcement think that there will no be future packages.

Depending on the legal situation in your country, LE may be restricted from conducting monitored deliveries. In the USA, it does happen.

Love Letter

Love letter

A “love letter” is a playful name for a letter from the postal services which basically states:

> We seized your goodies, but don’t have the time/money to build up a case against you; and/or you didn’t order enough for us to be too concerned. You lucked out bastard. Don’t do it again, we are watching your address. Sincerely, LEO/Post Office/Postal Inspector

International Seizure Letters

Customs agencies around the world, including US Customs, frequently send “love letter” seizure notices to recipients of international mail with small amounts of suspected illegal drugs inside. These seizure letters are usually real.

Once you get one of these love letters, consider that address burnt. Do not use it again as a delivery address for contraband. PSA: US Customs keeps a record of all seized packages that were going to your address.

It is possible to receive a **fake** international seizure letter.

Domestic Seizure Letters

It is very, very uncommon to get a domestic seizure notice for seized items sent from **inside** a country for delivery to the same country. The usual protocol when illegal drugs are found in domestic mail is to conduct a controlled delivery and arrest the intended recipient. Normally any seizure notices of this kind are simply clever scams by unscrupulous vendors. This applies especially in the USA where, 99% of the time, any seizure letter you receive for a **domestic (US to US)** drug order is totally fake. The only time US Postal Inspectors send seizure letters for domestic items is when they have seized cash.

Harm Reduction

Harm Reduction

Before we get to the fun of ordering your packs it's important to understand what you are putting into your body.

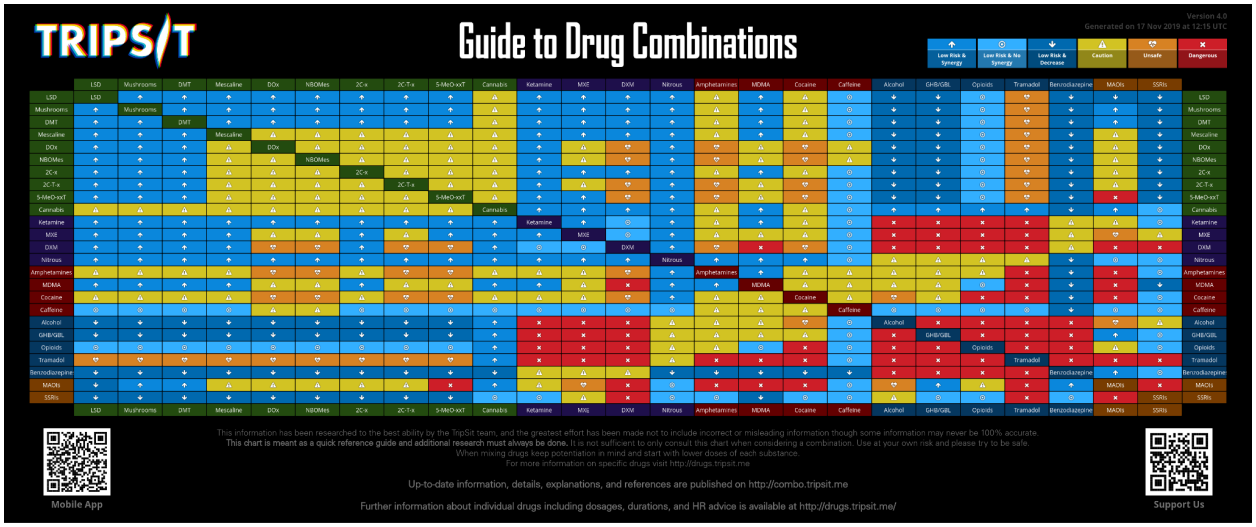
None of us here are going to sit here, and tell you "Don't do drugs they are bad!!!!" but please take a few minutes to look over the chart below for some dangerous drug combinations. Look through some of the resources, and keep yourself safe.

It is **highly** recommended you take the time and get yourself a test kit for anything you order. You can grab one here from DanceSafe.org. There is a million clearnet sites, including Amazon that sell test kits. Some of the links you will find it resources also have them for sale. They are very easy to use, and will give you examples for how to use them. Most test kits will let you do multiple test so you can test more in the future. They are not very expensive, you never know when they might save your life.

There is also a page with labs that will give you complete breakdowns of what is in your drugs. Take advantage of these resources and keep yourself safe.

Don't go getting yourself killed, because you fucked up and mixed something together you didn't understand, or were too cheap to test your shit. Be safe do it all correctly.

> **Note:** You can right click and save this image or right click and "view image" to view better.


TRIPS/T
Guide to Drug Combinations
Version 4.0
Generated on 17 Nov 2019 at 12:15 UTC
Low Risk & Synergy
Low Risk & No Synergy
Low Risk & Decrease
Caution
Unsafe
Dangerous
LSD
Mushrooms
DMT
Mescaline
DOx
NBOMes
2C-x
2C-T-x
5-MeO-xxT
Cannabis
Ketamine
MXE
DXM
Nitrous
Amphetamines
MDMA
Cocaine
Caffeine
Alcohol
GHB/GBL
Opioids
Tramadol
Benzodiazepine
MAOIs
SSRIs
This information has been researched to the best ability by the TripSit team, and the greatest effort has been made not to include incorrect or misleading information though some information may never be 100% accurate.
This chart is meant as a quick reference guide and additional research must always be done. It is not sufficient to only consult this chart when considering a combination. Use at your own risk and please try to be safe.
When mixing drugs keep potentiation in mind and start with lower doses of each substance.
For more information on specific drugs visit http://drugs.tripsit.me
Up-to-date information, details, explanations, and references are published on http://combo.tripsit.me
Further information about individual drugs including dosages, durations, and HR advice is available at http://drugs.tripsit.me/
Mobile App
Support Us

Resources

Resources

Take some time to read though some of these resources. You can learn about just about any drug, the science behind them, get questions from real experts. Or if you just need someone to help you through a bad trip. All of it can be found on here.

Doses and recovery position

If this is your first time trying a new drug, or if you don't have a tolerance anymore. Take some time to read about correct doses from Erowind, and PsychonautWiki.

Also take some time to make sure you are familiar with the "Recovery Position" this could help save a life in the future. It will only take you a minute to look over. Here

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PsychonautWiki
http://vvedndyt433kopnhv6vejxnut54y5752vpxshjaqmj7ftwiu6quiv2ad.onion/

PsychonautWiki is a community-driven online encyclopedia that aims to document the emerging field of psychonautics in a comprehensive, scientifically-grounded manner. Our primary motivations include:

- documenting all aspects of psychonautic theory and practice (including meditation, lucid dreaming, psychoactive substance use, sensory deprivation, ritual, etc.) from an evidence-based, academic perspective

- providing accessible education, encouraging safe practices, and reforming cultural taboos around the responsible use of psychoactive substances, using both expert and crowd-sourcing methods

- promoting a culture of free thought and personal autonomy by safeguarding the information needed to make informed decisions over altering one's body and consciousness

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Erowid
https://www.erowid.org

Erowid is a member-supported organization providing access to reliable, non-judgmental information about psychoactive plants, chemicals, and related issues. We work with academic, medical, and experiential experts to develop and publish new resources, as well as to improve and increase access to already existing resources. We also strive to ensure that these resources are maintained and preserved as a historical record for the future.

National Harm Reduction Coalition
https://harmreduction.org/

Our work is to uplift the voices and experiences of people who use drugs and bring harm reduction strategies to scale. For more than 25 years, we've worked with communities to create, sustain, and expand evidence-based harm reduction programs and policies.

They help make sure people can stay safe by finding sterile syringes, Naloxone distribution, and fentanyl testing. Check them out!

Tripsit
https://tripsit.me/

Our mission is to provide open discussion of harm reduction techniques and positive support. We promote the use of harm reduction tools such as test kits, and offer guidance and support with regards to harm reduction when using drugs. We encourage discussion of scientific, medical, philosophical understandings, and many of us can provide advice based on life experiences, an invaluable asset for someone who may be experiencing a similar issue. We are eager, willing, and prepared to guide or 'tripsit' users who may be having a hard time while under the influence of drugs.Our network is comprised of an IRC chat team dedicated to 24/7 live support from quick information to a friendly guide through difficult experience. We also offer a drug-information wiki for those seeking quick information and a live radio service for those seeking musical company.

DanceSafe
https://www.dancesafe.org/

DanceSafe is a 501(c)(3) public health organization promoting health and safety within the nightlife and electronic music community. Founded in the San Francisco Bay Area in 1998 by Emanuel Sferios, DanceSafe quickly grew into a national organization with chapters in cities across North America. Our Initiatives and Services

- Provide safe spaces to engage in conversations about health, drug use, and personal safety;

- Provide free water and electrolytes to prevent dehydration and heatstroke;
- Provide free safe sex tools to avoid unwanted pregnancies and the spread of STIs;
- Provide free ear plugs to prevent hearing loss;
- Provide honest, fact-based, unbiased information on drug effects and potential harms to empower users to make informed decisions;
- Offer a nonjudgmental first-point of contact to risky or challenging situations;
- Offer drug checking services to prevent overdose and death; and
- Work with promoters and local stakeholders to advocate for safety first approaches.

Drugs and Me
https://drugsand.me/en/

Drugs and Me provides accessible, objective and comprehensive educational material to help reduce the short and long term harms of drugs. We are a group of scientists, educators and analysts with extensive experience in drug education. We wanted to do something to stop the increasing number of accidents and deaths that occur in the world due to lack of drug education.

DrugWise
https://www.drugwise.org.uk/

As well as updating our drug information and writing new reports, we provide a full range of DrugScope archival materials and all Druglink articles back to 1986.

DrugWise also has an international dimension which is not restricted to drugs, but includes alcohol and tobacco where the advent of e-cigarettes is causing as much controversy as that surrounding the conflicting views on drug policy and practice.

There are many robust international and internationally-relevant national reports and reviews in all these areas. The problem is that they are not all in one place. So we have created I-Know, the international knowledge hub which will build up a library of information, policy and practice material stored on our server so that they will always be available.

SaferParty https://www.saferparty.ch/

saferparty.ch is an offer from the social department of the city of Zurich. The site is maintained by Saferparty Streetwork. This advises and accompanies young people up to 28 in crisis situations and is active in party drug prevention. Through continuous relationship work on site, Saferparty Streetwork also reaches young people who do not feel addressed by other offers. Individual solutions are worked out together with those seeking advice. The focus is on

promoting independent action. The Saferparty Streetwork offer can be used voluntarily, free of charge and anonymously by adolescents and young adults.

You can contact us with your questions about substance use, specific questions about a particular substance or about our drug checking service in Zurich. We are happy to hear from you

SaferParty actively runs their own subdread! Feel free to reach out to them! /d/Saferpartych

Labs

Labs

On this page you can find some labs and drug test results. Want to know the exact breakdown of what's in your goodies? Then this is the resource for you.

> If you're buying bulk, or planning to resell please especially take the time to get a lab test done so you don't go accidentally killing someone!

Energy Control International
https://energycontrol-international.org/

We are a group of like minded people regardless of whether we are drug users or not, concerned about the problems related to drug use in recreational settings and in society. We develop Harm Reduction strategies, offer information, personal advice and education regarding drugs in order to diminish risk and harm related to their use.

We offer a Drug Checking Service in order to inform the users about the composition of the drugs and therefore are in a position to advise them on less risky taking of said substance. We also offer customized, non-moralistic, and scientific drug information directed at drug users. The Drug Checking Service started operating in Spain from 1999 and since 2014 it is also offered as an International Drug Testing Service.

You can find reports from our International Drug Testing Service and links to our most relevant peer-reviewed scientific articles, interventions in international congresses and other scientific forums, and conference posters.

DrugData
https://www.drugsdata.org/

DrugsData (formerly EcstasyData) is the independent anonymous laboratory drug testing program of Erowid Center. Its purpose is to collect, review, manage, and publish laboratory testing results from our lab and republished from other analysis projects worldwide.

Wedinos https://wedinos.org/

Information from a range of sources in the UK and Europe indicate that some users of new psychoactive substances (NPS) are at risk of a number of serious adverse effects. Principally these include the direct or acute physical, psychological and behavioural effects following use, as well as the potential for increased engagement with criminal justice services. Longer term, or chronic effects are, in the main, poorly evidenced. This project is designed to inform both.

Get Your Drugs Tested
https://getyourdrugstested.com/ (Canada)

We will test your street drugs and tell you what's in them! GET YOUR DRUGS TESTED is the world's largest repository of street drug analysis results. We are a community service offered entirely funded and operated by the Medicinal Cannabis Dispensary. We are certified by Vancouver Coastal Health as an Overdose Prevention Site but we receive no government funding and are independently run.

HOW THE TESTING WORKS

We have a special machine called an "FTIR Spectrometer" which can identify drug samples and tell us what they are.

The test takes less than five minutes and does not destroy the sample. The machine shines an infrared laser onto the sample, then analyzes the reflected light spectrum to identify the substances in the sample.

We also have test strips available, more specifically to test for even trace amounts of fentanyl or benzodiazepines.

We are currently offering drug testing nationwide through the mail, and in Vancouver samples can be dropped off for testing at 880 East Hastings during operating hours.

Vancouver Coastal Health
http://www.vch.ca/ (Canada)

We provide a wide variety of free and confidential harm reduction services to our clients. Harm reduction services provide supplies for safer drug injection (needles), safer smoking (mouthpieces, push sticks) and safer sex (condoms). VCH harm reduction services are a part of a comprehensive public health and addictions program that includes both prevention and treatment. The goal of harm reduction programs is to keep individuals and communities safe and healthy by preventing infections, illness and injury related to drug use and sexual practices. What harm reduction services are offered?

- Education on safer drug use and safer sex, as well as referrals to health services, addictions services and other supports

- Education and access to testing and treatment for communicable diseases as well as referrals to counseling services

- Needle exchange services to promote safe recovery and disposal of used needles
- Supervised consumption sites
- Overdose prevention and response services
- Cannabis (marijuana)
- Referrals for clients seeking drug detox, treatment or counseling

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Drug Foundation https://www.drugfoundation.org.nz/ (New Zealand)

We offer tools and advice for people who use drugs, their whānau and people who care about them, and for communities impacted by alcohol and other drug use. Let's work together to eliminate all drug harm in Aotearoa New Zealand.

Our current harm reduction services include Did You Know for parents; Living Sober; PotHelp; DrugHelp; Drugs in Bars; expanding access to free drug checking; an Acute Drug Harm Community of Practice for services and professionals; working with agencies to establish a drugs early warning system; helping employers reduce workplace impairment risks which includes projects with the NZ Defence Force and Maritime NZ; partnering with ready-for-work programmes; and improving how schools respond to drug use issues.

Suicide Hotlines

Suicide Hotlines

We all have shitty times in our lives. If you are in need of real help, or just need someone to talk to, please try calling one of these numbers.

This list is from https://www.reddit.com/r/SuicideWatch/wiki/hotlines

Argentina

Centro de Asistencia al Suicida: https://www.casbuenosaires.com.ar/ayuda 135 (CABA & GBA), (011)5275-1135 (Todo El País/Nationwide)

Australia

13 11 14 https://www.lifeline.org.au/crisis-chat/

Austria

142, Youth 147 Online: http://www.onlineberatung-telefonseelsorge.at

Belgium

Dutch: 1813 https://www.zelfmoord1813.be/ French: 0800 32 123
http://www.preventionsuicide.be/fr/lesuicide.html

Brasil

141 Chat, Skype and Email also available at: https://www.cvv.org.br/

Canada

National Crisis Line from Crisis Services Canada (Pilot Project, phone only at present): 1.833.456.4566 Other Crisis Lines by Region Alternatively, 211 works in most of Canada, and they can advise regarding local resources. Nationwide Kids Help Phone (Up to age 18): 1.800.668.6868 or text HOME to 686868

Deutschland

http://www.telefonseelsorge.de/ Tel: 0800-1110111 oder 0800-1110222 Chat: https://chat.telefonseelsorge.org/index.php

Denmark

70 20 12 01 www.livslinien.dk

Fiji

Lifeline Fiji: 132454

Finland (Suomi)

Kriisipuhelin 09 2525 0111 (suomeksi, 24/7) Kristelefon 09 2525 0112 (på svenska) Crisis Helpline 09 2525 0113 (in English and Arabic) / خط مساعدة الأزمات (باللغة العربية)

France

Suicide Écoute - http://www.suicide-ecoute.fr/ 01 45 39 40 00 sos-amitie - réseau de 50 postes d'écoute Téléphone: Numéros divers, carte ici Chat: Disponible de 13h à 3h, 7 jours ici

Greece

1018 or 801 801 99 99 Greece - http://www.suicide-help.gr/

Iceland

1717

India

91-44-2464005 0 022-27546669 91 3340447437 91 9088030303 https://www.lifelinefoundation.in/index.html

Iran

1480 6am to 9pm everyday

Ireland

ROI - local rate: 1850 60 90 90 ROI - minicom: 1850 60 90 91

Israel

1201

Italia

Telefono Amico: http://www.telefonoamico.it/ 199 284 284 Samaritans onlus Italia: http://www.samaritansonlus.org/ 800 86 00 22

Japan

Tokyo - Japanese: 3 5286 9090 befrienders-jap.org Tokyo - English: 03-5774-0992 telljp.com Osaka - Japanese: 06-6260-4343 spc-osaka.org The above sites maintain links to related resources in other cities and other formats like chat and text.

Korea

LifeLine 1588-9191 Suicide Prevention Hotline 1577-0199 http://www.lifeline.or.kr/

Lebanon

Embrace: https://embracelebanon.org/ Phone 1564

Malta

179

Mexico

SAPTel: http://www.saptel.org.mx/ (55) 5259-8121

Netherlands

0900 0113 https://www.113.nl

New Zealand

0800 543 354 Outside Auckland 09 5222 999 Inside Auckland

Norway

Kirkens SOS offers phone support and chat: 22 40 00 40 and http://www.kirkens-sos.no/
Directory of additional resources here:
https://www.psykiskhelse.no/hjelpetelefoner-og-nettsteder

Osterreich/Austria

116 123

Portugal SOS VOZ AMIGA: 21 354 45 45 or 91 280 26 69 or 96 352 46 60 (Daily, 1600-2400h) http://www.sosvozamiga.org/ Telefone da Amizade: 22 832 35 35 or 808 22 33 53 (Daily, 1600-2300h) http://www.telefone-amizade.pt/

Romania

0800 801 200

Serbia

0800 300 303 or 021 6623 393

Singapore

Samaritans of Singapore: 1800 221 4444 https://www.sos.org.sg/

South Africa

LifeLine 0861 322 322 Suicide Crisis Line 0800 567 567

Spain

http://www.telefonodelaesperanza.org/

Sverige/Sweden

mind.se phone: 901 01 chat: https://chat.mind.se/ Both available 0600-2400 daily.

Switzerland

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UK

Samaritans (www.samaritans.org) Voice: 116 123 (24/7 Free to call, will not appear on phone bills, formerly 08457 90 90 90) Email: emailjo@samaritans.org Shout - Crisis Text Line UK (https://www.crisistextline.uk/) Text: SHOUT to 85258

Helplines for Men from thecalmzone.net: Voice: 0800 58 58 58 (5pm to midnight nationwide, also 0808 802 58 58 London and 0800 58 58 58 Merseyside) Text 07537 404717 (5pm to midnight, start your text with CALM2) Online Chat: https://www.thecalmzone.net/help/get-help/

ChildLine (childline.org.uk), for those 19 and under: Voice: 0800-11-11 (Free to call, does not appear on phone bills) Online Chat: http://www.childline.org.uk/Talk/Chat/Pages/OnlineChat.aspx Email: http://www.childline.org.uk/Talk/Pages/Email.aspx

Papyrus HOPELINEUK, suicide prevention specialist service for children and young adults (under 35) Hours are 9am – 10pm weekdays 2pm – 10pm weekends 2pm – 10pm bank holidays Voice: 0800 068 4141 Text: 07786209697 Email: pat@papyrus-uk.org

Directory of suicide-related services: http://www.supportline.org.uk/problems/suicide.php

United States

National Suicide Prevention Lifeline: 1-800-273-8255 (TALK) Veterans press 1 to reach specialised support. Press 2 for Spanish-language support

Online Chat: http://chat.suicidepreventionlifeline.org/GetHelp/LifelineChat.aspx

Crisis Text Line: Text “HOME” to 741741.

Youth-Specific services (voice/text/chat/email) from the Boys' Town National Hotline: http://www.yourlifeyourvoice.org/Pages/ways-to-get-help.aspx

Trans Lifeline: 1-877-565-8860

EU Standard Emotional Support Number 116 123 - Free and available in much of Europe, you can check which 116 helplines are available in your country here

Uruguay

Landlines 0800 84 83 (7pm to 11 pm) (FREE) 2400 84 83 (24/7) Cell phone lines 095 738 483 *8483

Darknet Markets

Darknet Markets

A darknet market is a commercial website that operates via darknets such as Tor or I2P. They function primarily as black markets, selling or brokering transactions involving drugs, unlicensed pharmaceuticals, steroids and similar stuff.

FAQ

What if I am only buying legal items off a market? I'm not breaking any laws then, am I? #

Unfortunately, yes, you still are. You are technically aiding a criminal organization (by paying the market fee) as well as bypassing country tax laws. Luckily it doesn't seem as though LE is very concerned at all about this and you most likely will never face any kind of legal trouble for ordering legal items off a market.

Is (Random market) down? #

If you cannot access a site, there is most likely a site-wide outage; you are not the only one having difficulties. Check the markets specific subdread to see if anyone else is having a problem. If you consistently cannot connect for several hours, try checking the forums and seeing if there are any postings regarding the status of the site. Do this BEFORE posting the question on /d/Darknetmarkets !

Can I just browse DNMs, without buying anything without Tails? #

NO Do not do it. If you get caught, or law enforcement for whatever reason searches your house, they will know that you browsed DNMs. Then good luck trying to explain the judge that you are a perfectly law abiding citizen. Your plausible deniability will vanish into thin air. So take the 2 minutes to boot tails and do not be the low hanging fruit.

I lost access to my DNM account, can I get it back? #

It depends on the market and what information you can provide to the support. In general you best shot is to make a new account on the market and message the support. Provide as much information as possible to prove that you are the real owner of that account (like what messages you sent, what orders you made, when you created the account, . . .) and then hope for the best.

Why is so expensive? #

Supply and demand dictate prices. Your street prices may be lower than the market price. The market is not beating street prices for cocaine in Columbia, MDMA in The Netherlands, or cannabis in California.

A vendor wants to be paid in Paypal/Western Union/cash in the mail. Is this legit? #

NO! This is the easiest way to get scammed. If a vendor asks you to circumvent the escrow system, immediately report the vendor to the site's administration.

I deposited bitcoins to my account, but blockchain.info shows them being sent to a different address! #

Some sites have a built-in bitcoin "tumbler" to disguise the destination of deposited coins. Once this process is complete, your account balance should reflect the deposit. Note: the market system is not a tumbler since it just deals with dirty bitcoins (the ones from drug buyers and vendors) and dos not use clean bitcoins as a real tumbler would.

Are prices adjusted for fluctuations in the BTC exchange rate? #

Most sites peg their prices in USD so prices are automatically readjusted according to bitcoin fluctuations and generally show the same USD value irrespective of the BTC exchange rate.

What are the chances of me getting caught? #

There is no specific number, but it is relatively low if you follow all steps in the DNM bible.

I found this link on the hidden wiki. . . #

It is very likely that this link is a scam. Only use links that are from Dark.Fail, a market specific subdread

Is it possible that LE creates a new vendor account to catch buyers? #

It depends on the legal situation in your country, but in general: yes. However it is rather unlikely that this will happen, because the past showed that LE prefers to bust a vendor and then take over his accounts if possible (and try to get customer addresses). So be careful if the vendor starts acting weird and in doubt ask him to sign a message that confirms that he is well with his PGP key (how to verify a signed message).

If a vendor suddenly changes his PGP key without signing it with his old one, stay away from him until he does so!

What are the safest items to buy/ship? #

Some products are easier to conceal and ship (e.g. LSD) than others (e.g. weed) but it does not matter which is safer, but what you actually want to order. If you follow all the tips in the DNM bible (especially the "How to choose a good vendor" chapter), you will most likely be fine and can minimize the risk of your order not arriving.

I visited a market without disabling JavaScript/setting the security slider to high, am I fucked? #

You will probably be fine. But make sure this does not happen in the future, so set the security slider to high **every time** you start the Tor browser in the future.

Important tips for using markets

Important tips for using markets

- **NEVER** let the market encrypt sensitive data (such as your address) for you. **Always** encrypt it yourself. The market can always store the plaintext version of your message, and send an encrypted one to the vendor. That way you both think it was encrypted while the market still has the original and unencrypted message. Also if the market gets taken over by law enforcement, they will store the plaintext versions of the messages that the users sent using the 'PGP encrypt' checkbox to harvest addresses. But they will still send the encrypted ones to the vendor to not make anyone suspicious.

- Use 2 Factor Authentication **(2FA)**. It means you will have to decrypt a PGP message that was encrypted with your public key every time you log in, in addition to your username and password. Using 2 FA will greatly improve your chances of success when contacting the support of the market because you lost some funds for example (since 2FA makes it much harder for unauthorized persons to break into your account they will not just say that you got phished and close your ticket). To set up 2FA, go to your DNM account settings and look for an option to enable 2FA. Upload your public PGP key first in the settings first if you have not done it already. Here is how to create a secure PGP key.

- Found a link on the hidden wiki or similar sites? It is very likely that they are a scam.

- **Never** use a market that requires javascript. Read about why here

- **Never** leave more bitcoins on a market than necessary. Ideally you should only transfer the necessary amount to the market if you also ready to make the purchase right after they have arrived in your market wallet. Leaving funds in your market wallet is too risky since the market can steal them at any given time.

- **Make sure to never tell anybody about your DNM activities.** This can not be emphasized enough.

- **Never** use the same username, password, PIN or PGP key-pair on more than one market. If an attacker or even rogue market staff gains access to your account on one market, he could easily break into the other ones as well and do even more damage (like stealing your coins or deleting your account).

- Do **not** use identifying usernames or passwords. That means your username should give no clue about who you really are, e.g. do not include your birth year in your username.

- **Never** use privnote or similar services that claim to offer self-destructing messages. Absolutely nothing prevents such services from storing your message even after it was 'officially' destroyed. On top of that they also require JavaScript, which is a huge no-go. Just encrypt your messages with PGP like every other market user and send them using the internal market messaging system. Also avoid vendors that use privnote or similar services.

- Do not check tracking at all, unless a substantial or abnormal amount of time has passed without delivery. You will only leave traces when doing so but will not make it arrive faster. For more details visit the non arriving packages chapter. If you absolutely have to check it (which should never be the case), do not use Tor to do it. It will be a huge red flag and law enforcement already knows about DNM users checking their packages over Tor. Instead use a third party website if possible, so not the one of your mail carrier but a website which checks the tracking for you.Examples are TrackingEx and PackageMapping. Also do not use your own WiFi for checking the tracking number. Use one that is not tied to your identity (e.g. a cafe) or use a VPN and choose a server that is in the same country as you (to not raise any red flags).

- Do not just order from the biggest vendor(s) on the market simply because of the size of their operation or because they pay for ads on a DNM or other site. Often there are smaller vendors with who offer a better product with a better customer service.

- Do you not know if it is a lower case L or upper case i in a captcha? It is almost always a lower case L.

- If a vendor suddenly changes his PGP key without signing it with his old one, stay away from him until he does so!

- When sending messages (no matter if on Reddit or a DNM) try to write all you have to say in **one** message. Nobody likes getting hit with a high notification counter when logging in just to realize that you wrote half of the new messages. It is also easier to answer for your chat partner if you sent only one message.

- When you make an order, the status of it will be unaccepted (or similarly called) at first. When the vendor confirms/accepts your order it will be market as accepted or processing. Again the exact words vary from each DNM. The next step would be market as shipped or in transit. The last step of the order is finalized or completed.

- It is not necessary to encrypt every message you send on a DNM. You **absolutely** have to encrypt all sensitive data such as addresses or tracking numbers. However mundane questions about the product for example do not need to be encrypted, since the vendor would need much more time to decrypt all messages.

- Do not use SWIM or a variation of it. It stands for “Somebody who is not me” and is absolutely useless. No law enforcement agent will stop his work when he sees that you used SWIM. It only makes you look like a complete noob. Instead step up your OpSec which is far more helpful.

- Remove the version string from your PGP public key (which is the line that begins with “Version:” and is directly under the “—–BEGIN PGP PUBLIC KEY BLOCK—–” line). It is not necessary and just gives away information about the software that you are using.

- Are you not getting past the captcha although you always entered it correctly? Restart your Tor browser and visit the market address again to register (try another onion address if the market provides more than one). If that still does not work please go to your privacy preferences by entering about:preferences#privacy in your address bar or by going to Edit -> Preferences and selecting “Privacy” on the sidebar. Then click on the button ‘Exceptions…’ next to the checkbox labeled “Accept cookies from sites' (which should be unchecked). Then paste the site address (the onion link of the market that you are using) into the input field. Click on “Allow for Session” and then on “Save Changes”. If you do not want to do it every time, check the checkbox “Accept cookies from sites” (it is the default setting anyway).

- **NEVER** use Tor gateways. By using them you send your login credentials and all other data in plaintext through the whole internet till it reaches the Tor gateway. So not only your ISP knows that you are buying drugs online but also the gateway can simply steal your bitcoins. Just follow the steps in the DNM bible as every other sane user.

- Get a scale. Seriously.

- **NO** market staff will message you on Reddit. If you get a PM from someone claiming to be market staff, please report it to the mods of /d/DarkNetMarkets or /d/Dread immediately.

- Use KeePassXC to generate and store your market, Electrum and PGP passwords.

- Unsure when to use “Bitcoin” and “bitcoin”? Bitcoin - with capitalization, is used when describing the concept of Bitcoin, or the entire network itself. e.g. “I was learning about the Bitcoin protocol today.” bitcoin - without capitalization, is used to describe bitcoins as a unit of account. e.g. “I sent ten bitcoins today."; it is also often abbreviated BTC or XBT. (From bitcoin.org)

About other goods you might find on DNMs

Credit Cards: Nobody is going to sell you a physical cloned CC that you can use at a store or stick in an ATM and get money out. If they are selling them for less than the balance of the card

they are basically giving you money as they could cash the cards out just as easily as you could.

PayPal accounts/transfers: People sell PayPal accounts/transfers because they can't figure out how to beat PayPal's anti-fraud systems to cash it out. If you think you can do that better than career fraudsters go ahead. Even on the highest rated vendors for them on Evolution there were still plenty of bad reviews about accounts being locked down minutes after receiving them.

Electronics: All onion electronics stores are scams. There is already a market where you can sell electronics you have carded or stolen from stores, it's called Ebay. The reason thieves target electronics is because they can be flipped for close to face value. Why would they setup a hidden service to sell stuff as stolen for half price when they could get 75% of it's value on Ebay with much less hassle?

Darknet non-escrow "stores" in general: Unless it is being run by a vendor that started on a DNM (there should be a matching PGP key, don't trust any other proof) they are all scams. They are primarily advertised on various "hidden wiki" sites where there is no place to leave feedback. Without escrow or feedback opportunities they have **zero** incentive to ever deliver a product to you.

Counterfeit Money: It is never a good idea to order and use it. Not only is law enforcement really going hard after such people (e.g. in the US the secret service is investigating counterfeit money cases), but it is also very hard to actually use the fake money. For example the quality has to be very good, it takes very long to get rid of the fake notes and get real money back because you can not use them all at once but have to go to different places and can only carry one fake note at a time, . . . So counterfeit money is definitely not worth the risk.

Types of market

Types of markets

Before we can jump in and pick what market you want to use it's important to understand the different types of markets you will or different some of the different payment methods you will come across. The three main ones are:

- Multisig
- Escrow
- Direct Deal

Each market does things slightly different so even if you see they are an escrow market make sure you take the time to read their user guides. Typically these are found on the market homepage, or on their market specific subdread.

Multisignature (Multisig)

Multisignature (Multisig) Markets

For the sake of keeping this simple we are going to be talking mostly about 2/3 Multisig. The number simply refers to the number of keys that are required. So what is multisig? Multisig stands for multi-signature. This means that multiple approvals (signatures) are needed before a transaction is confirmed.

Although already present in other industries, the concept was first applied to Bitcoin addresses in 2012, which led to the creation of multisig wallets and even pure multisig markets like for example Hansa, CGMC, Cannahome or Versus.

These wallets and payment systems function by adding one or more private keys to the wallet. This way, a transactions can only be confirmed by providing the 2 or more private keys.

How do they keep my coins safe?

The graphic below should help explain how multisig works. Lets run through a few examples of why multisig is useful.

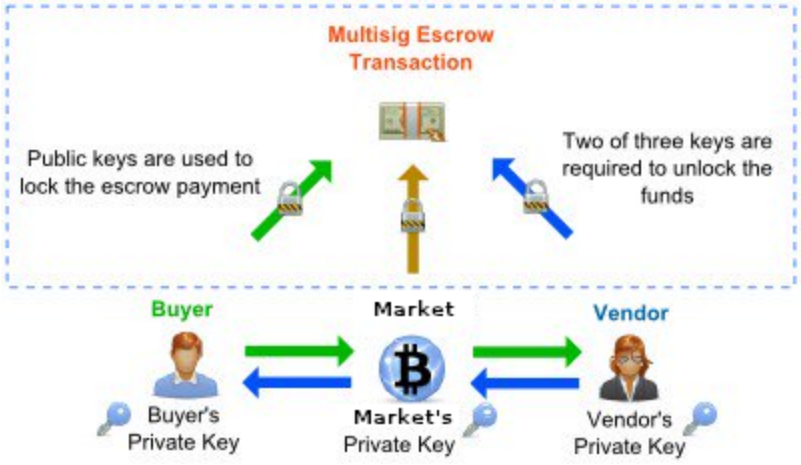
- Increase Security – Hackers need all the participating keys to confirm a transaction and steal any coins.
- Company Transactions – for cryptocurrency businesses that work with multiple stakeholders, multisig wallets are optimal. It paves the way for decentralized organizations.
- Escrow Transactions – in this case, a multisig wallet can be used to lock the funds of a transaction between 2 parties until a 3rd trusted party (a Market) signs it with their private key.

Example: Lets say the buyer makes a purchase from a vendor. The market decides to exit scam or is seized. The coins are actually still safe! Even though the market will not sign, you and the vendor can sign releasing the funds to the vendor. (After you get your pack of course.)

As you can see, nobody can simply run off with your money. There always have to work two parties together to release the money (the buyer and the vendor, the DNM and the buyer or the DNM and the vendor).

If you have the choice, always use Multisig if possible, don't give exit scams a chance!

To use multisig with specific DNM please look at their help section or wiki where you should find how to do it.



Multisig wallets best practices

As with all wallets, you should always back up your key(s) and write your mnemonic phrase on a piece of paper.

When working with multiple keys, it's best to keep these keys in different locations and/or devices so they can be protected independently.

Keep in mind that when sharing a multisig wallet, all private key holders will have to take extra care of their private key. If the requirements for signing the transaction can't be met, funds will become inaccessible to everyone.

Escrow

Escrow

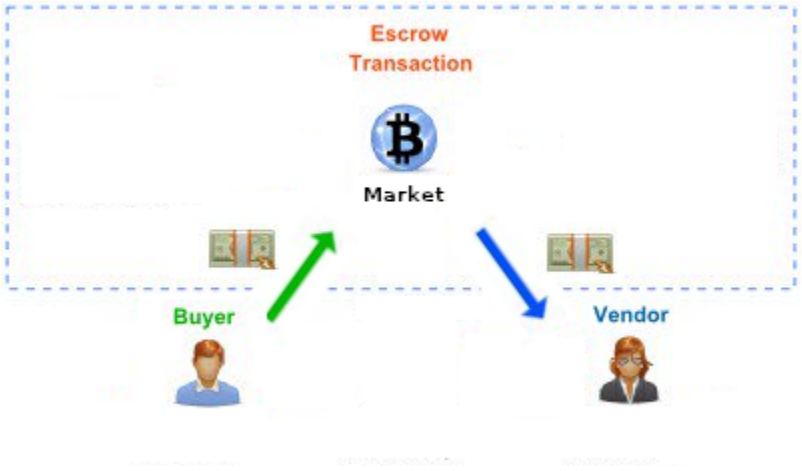
In standard escrow the market holds the money during the purchase. They are typically the most common types of market you will find. You send your coins to the market controlled wallet. If you received your order you tell the market to finalize your order and give the vendor your money.

Be careful: the orders finalize after some time automatically, in case you forgot to do it manually and so that the vendor has not to wait ages for his money.

If you have not received your order or have issues with it (it was less than the amount you bought or the product was not as advertised), you can dispute it. That prevents the order from auto-finalizing and you can resolve that matter along with a market staff member and the vendor in a discussion. The market staff member then decides after the discussion what actions to take (e.g. who gets the money from the order or if one of your violated the market rules). Remember to message the vendor first if you have problems with your order, instead of disputing it right away.

The big risk is that the market can always run away with that money. It happened a lot in the past, some examples are sheep market, Empire, evolution, abraxas, nucleus, middle earth marketplace.

So using standard escrow is discouraged and you should use alternative payment methods.



Direct deal (DD)

Direct Deal/Finalize Early (FE)

Vendors that have been around a very long time sometimes will join Direct deal markets, or have FE status granted to them on an escrow market. Typically these vendors are considered more “trust worthy”

Most markets now have rules in place that forbid vendors from requesting you FE them if they have not been granted that status. If you get a message asking you to FE from a vendor this should be a big red flag for you. Do not do it.

If you finalize early you basically give all your money to the vendor you make your order with. So as soon as you give up your order the vendor receives the money for it. It is like giving your street dealer your money and letting him run around the block to get the stuff.

As you can see this is extremely risky because it is easy to scammed. Especially if you have a buyer account with little history (few orders). Few people would believe you, and if you do get scammed using FE, you never get your money back. Sometimes vendors offer a lower price for the same item if you FE for it (because it is more convenient if they get their money instantly), but it is usually not worth the risk. It is also strongly discouraged to FE for new vendors since the risk that they scam you is even higher.

When it is okay to FE: #

When you are okay with possibly never seeing your money or product again. Example: I see a new vendor who is offering an eighth of medical bud for $15 as an introductory offer. I have extra money left in my account, I’m not gonna be in a bind if the vendor doesn’t come through, so I FE per his requirements. Whether the product comes or not, the worst thing is that I lose $15.

When you are confident, absolutely positive that the vendor will still ship the product. I have to put an asterisk beside this one because even upstanding, well-known vendors have made FE a requirement and then split with the money. Anyone remember LucyDrop from SR? Most popular LSD vendor in his time. Required FE. Three months went by without a single complaint. Then BOOM! The vendor stopped shipping and walked away with over a million in BTC. Point is that even if a vendor is “trusted”, there’s still a chance that they will steal your BTC; but 99% of the time, trusted vendors will be honest and send your product.

When it is not okay to FE: #

When you cannot afford to lose the money. This seems so common sense to me, but I continue to be amazed at the number of people who FE, get scammed, and lose money that either wasn’t theirs to begin with or money that they just couldn’t afford to lose. Example: If you’re a dealer and you borrow money from either customers or someone higher in the chain to make a

purchase on a QP of some dank, you should NOT FE. If the vendor doesn't send your product, you now owe money to many people. It doesn't matter how good the deal looks or how reputable the vendor is, DO NOT FE.

When the vendor is shady or there are reports of scamming. Someone posted a couple of days ago, angry that the vendor RCI had not sent his product. He had FE'd on one of the markets and therefore could do nothing about it except get upset and post here. Why FE in this situation? His order was placed after there were bad reviews coming in for RCI. Another example is the vendor Heisenberg. He's a known selective scammer who loves when you go ahead and FE for him. You're already taking a chance by ordering from him anyway, why increase that chance by FE'ing?

Choosing a darknet market

Choosing a Darknet Market

Choosing a market can be very overwhelming. More and more markets come out everyday. It is important to do your own homework about different markets, and vendors. Making constant posts on /d/DarknetMarkets asking “Which market is the best right now?” will just leave you getting results from market shills or others trying to phish you. Instead you can check out the Superlist It has a lot of different markets that have been around for some time, and have shown to be more reliable. Start there and just read up about different markets, and other user experiences. Check frequently on market subdreads before you make an order. This will keep you up to date on any policy changes, or just keep you safer from exit scams.

Each market processes orders slightly different, make sure you check out market user guides that are usually right on their subdread.

Where do I find links?

Make sure you NEVER accept links from people on forums, or sending you messages. Chances are they are just trying to phish you so they can steal your coins. The best place to get onions is directly from market staff. They will usually put their main onion address on heir subdread.

No websites should ever be trusted in the next chapter we will talk about things that can happen to even the most trusted websites. DarkFail or DarkNetLive were considered more reliable sources.

> **Note:** This cannot be stressed enough. A member on staff can go rogue websites can be bribed. Before you login or create an account on any market, make sure you ALWAYS **VERIFY** the onion address. More on that can be found in the coming chapter, How to verify an onion address .

Finding Products

The other important part is finding a good vendor. You always want to stick with domestic orders when possible so finding a good vendor can take some time. To start you can make a post on /d/DNMSourcing or the drug specific sub (For example /d/LSD requesting others to let you know some of the vendors they have dealt with. You can also visit /d/DNMAds to see if you can find a vendor there.

Once you have found a vendor you would like to deal with it’s time to do some extra homework on them. For starters you can put their name into the dread search box, see if you can find anything on /d/reviews about them. If everything seems to check out go on a market they vend

on, and check recent feedback. If you still feel unsure about the vendor you may also make a vendor inquiry on /d/Darknetmarkets

More in depth tips for what to look for when selecting a vendor will be covered in the next chapter.

How to verify an onion

Before we begin

Before we begin it is important to understand why you should always take 10 seconds to verify your onions. In the past people have used sites such as Darkfail or Darknetlive as a trusted source. No source should ever be blindly trusted without manually verifying the onion yourself. Whether it's a phishing site or reliable source, you can lose your coins. In April 2021 both DarkFail and Darknetlive were hijacked by a phisher. All of the links were changed to phishing links, and many buyers lost thousands! It's important to know even with 2fa you **CAN** lose your coins! 2fa can help you, but many phishing sites have become a lot more advanced, many look and function just like the normal market you are on. The only way you can be sure is by verifying the onion!

To understand what happened with DDF/DNL I've included it all later in this chapter.

> No matter where you get your onions, a reliable source can run into issues, always manually verify!

How to verify an onion 2

How to verify an onion address

Verifying onions. It's such an important thing yet so many people don't know how to do it properly. **Always,** regardless of where you get the onion from take the time to verify it. You never know when you have a typo, or a simple error. Taking the 10 seconds to verify can save your coins from falling to a phisher.

Darkfail has a great tool to help you do it, but no one resource should be blindly trusted. You should always **manually** verify the onion address yourself!

Note: Before you can verify you are on the correct Onion make sure you understand how to verify a PGP signature.

Now that you know how to verify a signature we can verify an onion address. First we need to get a markets pgp key. Most markets put them on their subdread, but if not you can put /pgp.txt at the end of the mirror you want to verify. It should look like this:
MarketOnionAddress.onion/pgp.txt

You'll probably have to complete a captcha. Then you should see the markets PGP key. Import the key like normal. (See above if you need help)

> The first time you import a market pgp key you should check with more than once source. Compare the key on /pgp.txt or their subdread with the one on DarkNetLive DarkFail, or other reputable places. The keys should **ALWAYS** match.

Once you have it imported put /mirrors.txt at the end of the onion you are on. It should look something like this MarketOnionAddress.onion/mirrors.txt You should see a page with some information like this on it:

-----BEGIN PGP SIGNED MESSAGE-----
Hash: SHA512

Here are our onion links:

ar3a3uxsmdjvlv3o.onion
effma5umlll2bxmd.onion
xw7w4apecxzw4t7h.onion

- SomeDarknetMarket

-----BEGIN PGP SIGNATURE-----

iQIcBAEBAgAGBQJYsU1SAAoJEMPzj/CHV15DkfgP/RcJw9EtFiv/+4LIV5rrgqcF
+FHEZiYb5jQhsqHrR7jS69rAwxzMD/rttQxMMw4cXBDh/dQaelwOVWbcy4DUwHaj
c3gFOzt/42VK40LcQlEs
=ON6z
-----END PGP SIGNATURE-----

Note: Some markets don't use mirrors.txt check their subdread for what you should put at the end to verify.

If you see a message like above you can now verify the message is signed by the market pgp key you imported. It should come back with good signature at the bottom ,and at the top you will see a list of the current market mirrors. **Make sure the address you are on matches one of the ones in the signed message.** If it does you are on a official market onion!

Once you do this a few times it really only takes about 10 seconds to do. Always take the time to verify an onion regardless of where you get them from

Practice verifying

Practice verifying

Lets practice so you can see what it will look like when you verify an onion!

PGP key

First import the bibles pgp key from the /pgp.txt page

Your onion should look like this:
http://biblemeowimkh3utujmhm6oh2oeb3ubjw2lpgeq3lahrfr2l6ev6zgyd.onion/mirrors.txt

Note The first time you import a new pgp key it is good practice to compare the key to multiple places. Most markets will also post their pgp key on the subdread, or you can compare them with other reputable services.

Verify

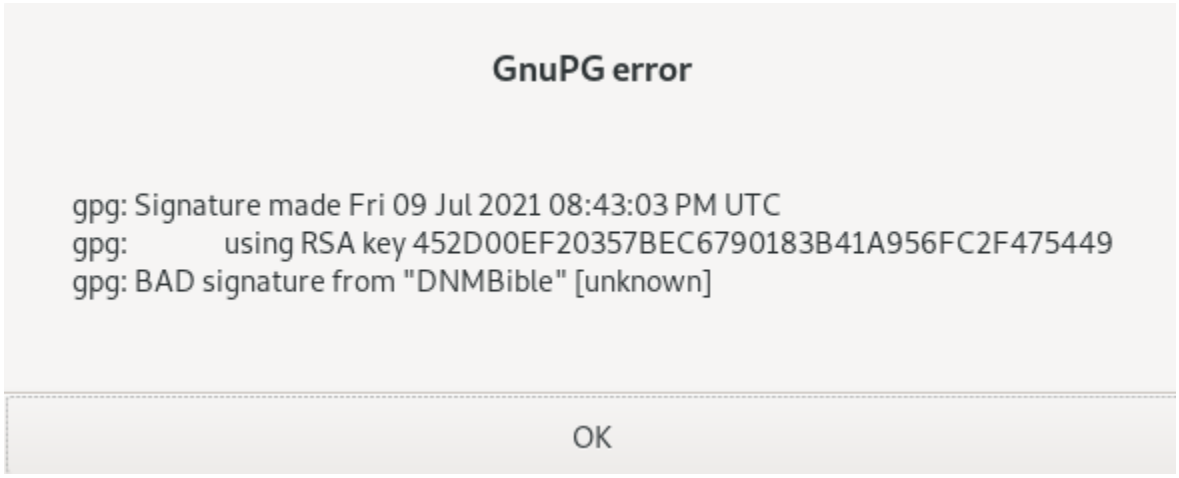
Once you have the key imported go to the /mirrors.txt page.

It should look like this:
http://biblemeowimkh3utujmhm6oh2oeb3ubjw2lpgeq3lahrfr2l6ev6zgyd.onion/mirrors.txt

Verify the signature made on there. The top one will return good and look like this:

GnuPG results
Output of GnuPG:
The official onion for the DNM Bible is:
http://biblemeowimkh3utujmhm6oh2oeb3ubjw2lpgeq3lahrfr2l6ev6zgyd.onion
This signature will return good!
Other messages provided by GnuPG:
gpg: Signature made Fri 09 Jul 2021 08:43:03 PM UTC
gpg: using RSA key 452D00EF20357BEC6790183B41A956FC2F475449
gpg: Good signature from "DNMBible" [unknown]
gpg: WARNING: This key is not certified with a trusted signature!
gpg: There is no indication that the signature belongs to the owner.
Primary key fingerprint: 452D 00EF 2035 7BEC 6790 183B 41A9 56FC 2F47 5449
OK

The bottom one will return **bad** and will look like this when you try to verify it:


GnuPG error
gpg: Signature made Fri 09 Jul 2021 08:43:03 PM UTC
gpg: using RSA key 452D00EF20357BEC6790183B41A956FC2F475449
gpg: BAD signature from "DNMBible" [unknown]
OK

Notice the mirrors looks similar to the official bible onion? This is what happens all the time so make sure you compare the onion you are on and make sure it matches on in the good signature.

How DDF/DNL were hijacked

How Darkfail and Darknetlive were hijacked

> Before you read DDF and DNL and others are great resources! This should explain the level some phishers will go to try and steal your coins. The users that blindly used these sites could have easily protected their coins by verifying!

If the users that fell for this trap had taken the time to verify their coins would be safe today. Instead many lost all their coins. This is what happened (From DarkFail)

Maybe you heard that the domain dark.fail (@DarkDotFail) got hijacked. Here's the story on how it happened. A thread! (I've pieced together the data I have so I might have some small errors in this thread, FYI.)

First, the domain was registered through a service I started, @njal_la (or transferred in, not sure here). Njalla in turn uses @tucows as a registrar for .FAIL domains.

On the 28th of April, Tucows receives a court order, from Amtsgericht Köln, the district court of Cologne, NRW, Germany. It contains a list of domain names that they want handed over. Two of three domains listed are registered through Njalla, the last one with @hover.

The PDF looks like a real court order, I've seen a lot of these (…) but this one is fake. It's without spelling errors, referring to a German paragraph that was previously used to get the domain kino.to suspended. So really looks legit.

I do not have a copy of the email and headers, but I'm assuming it is sent using a sender from the domain listed in the document, agkoeln-nrw[.]de. The official domain for Amtsgericht Köln is ag-koeln[.]nrw[.]de. I.e. Not the same.

If you go to the listed domain, agkoeln-nrw[.]de, you will be redirected to the correct domain.

If you look at the MX pointers for the domain, it points here: (image)

Whereas the correct MX pointers for the correct Amtsgericht Köln is: (image)

The phishing domain is registered with @Namecheap, and is also using their web redirect service and their email service.

Now, Tucows probably deals with quite a load of court orders, and sloppily let's this one through. It looks convincing, the domain is almost correct and if they tried browsing they would have ended up on the correct site. It's a classic phishing expedition.

The fake court order also included a gag order, to not inform the registrant that this was happening. This means that neither Njalla nor Hover was informed about what was going to happen and had no possibility of stopping the transfer.

We presume that Tucows replied with the transfer codes for the domains to the phishing email. We have asked them for more information (like a full copy of the incoming email with SMTP headers etc) and hope to get that soon.

Very quickly after that happened, the domains were transferred out from Tucows. One of the Njalla-originated domains went to @EpikDotCom and another one to, you guessed it, @Namecheap.

It didn't take long until the websites of the domains (and their MX pointers) all of a sudden had new content. The new sites are now phishing sites, and most likely making a lot of money and collecting sensitive user data.

Njalla (and presumably Hover) informed Tucows very quickly and they were to their credit very quick to put a lot of effort into solving the situation, and they put (from our experience) their best people on it.

Now, I don't like @EpikDotCom from a personal and political standpoint. But credit due: when they were informed about the phishing situation, the domain that was transferred to them was handed back very quickly all things considered.

Now, the dark[.]fail domain is another story. There's been a lot of effort put in from the registrant, the reseller, the registrar and many others to return the hijacked domain. But the gaining registrar, @Namecheap, has still not done anything at all.

We've all asked if they could first of all suspend the domain so that the active phishing site (yes, it's insanely enough still active, visit with caution) would be stopped. And the domain should be returned, as per regulation that Namecheap has agreed to with ICANN/registry.

Njalla has even contacted @DonutsInc that operates the TLD .fail in order to actually get the site shut down and the domain returned. Hopefully this will amount to enough pressure to make @Namecheap actually rectify the situation. (Personally I even contacted The @NamecheapCEO who has still not returned my e-mails.)

Now, here's the kicker. Today we got informed that @Namecheap doesn't agree that the court order is fake! Even though the domain listed on the court order is registered through them, the web redirect is hosted with them, and the incoming email is hosted by them.

So even though @Namecheap has all the evidence needed to stop not only one but two ongoing phishing attacks (the domain hijacked plus the domain used to do it) hosted by them, they refuse.

The past days has not been great for Tucows nor the people working with them. It was a human error, and unfortunately out of the hands of Njalla (& hover). If the court order would have ended up with Njalla, I'm 110% certain it would not have happened.

I've seen a few people very upset with Njalla for "shitty security". The way that domain names work (with this hierarchy) it's near impossible to optimise this flow. Believe me; I'm trying. I left @njal_la (I'm on the advisory team still) to work on a new registrar!

My registrar is focused on better technology, and a lot more security. However, ICANN refused me to do so. Ironic. torrentfreak.com/icann-refuses-…

So if ICANN had not refused me - afraid that I would not follow their regulation - we would not have ended up in a situation where a domain was phished because of low opsec by one ICANN accredited registrar, and then not returned because another is breaking ICANN regulation.

Some of the privacy sensitive domains that used Njalla decided to move. All respect to that. Some have moved to other Tucows-partners (…) and some of them moved to, you guessed it, @Namecheap. Oh do I wish I would had an alternative for them for .fail domains.

Now, the phishing attack is still ongoing, and if enough people would push @Namecheap and their @NamecheapCEO on social media, maybe they will help @DarkDotFail out and get their domain back. Thanks.

BONUS 1: The court order PDF has no metadata. It's written in German with correct spelling, the person processing it at Tucows speaks German.

BONUS 2: The domains transferred to @Namecheap use their privacy service – would say uncommon for a court to do.

BONUS 3: If @Namecheap is claiming the court order is correct, they must believe that the German court has themselves put up a phishing site.

BONUS 4: The domain transferred to @EpikDotCom listed NRW as the region of the registered name holder in the whois data. Most likely the account created there was registered to match the transfer in? Maybe you can update us Epik?

BONUS 5: The domain that was with @hover seems to also be stuck with @Namecheap.

BONUS 6: The court order makes me believe that the attacker is *very* well versed in how these court orders usually look, and have directed it extremely well within Tucows. It's not someone without insight.

Choosing a vendor

Choosing a vendor

Choosing a vendor to buy your desired product from is an important step and you should take your time for that to avoid trouble later. It can mean the difference between you not getting the product and loosing your money and a successful and flawless purchase.

Tips

When you are a new buyer it is best to stick to already established ones because this usually means that you are less likely to run into issues and the vendor knows what he is doing. In the following a few characteristics that you should look out for when searching for a new vendor:

Is the product description and his vendor profile informative and more than just a few sentences with bad grammar?

How is the overall feedback of the vendor? Try choosing one that has at least about 50 positive reviews and not more than 3 negative ones.

How is the feedback of the specific product that you want to buy? If it has significantly more negative reviews than the other products that the vendor offers you should avoid buying it.

Does the vendor encourage bad OpSec measures (e.g. wants you to not encrypt your address with PGP)? If yes **avoid** him.

Did you read his profile, listing description and agree with the stated terms (e.g. no refunds for new buyers)?

Did the vendor just copy and paste texts about his product from other websites?

Can the vendor answer questions to the products he is offering, how he is shipping, . . .?

Are the photos that the vendor uses meaningful? Do they show the actual product with his name tag or are they just stock photos? If they contain potential OpSec compromising details, like a hand that hold the product or other things in the background, **avoid** that vendor.

When were the latest reviews written? Are they all pretty old or a big influx of negative ones recently? If yes, avoid that vendor because he could be in the middle of an exit scam.

Is he on other markets and how does his feedback look over there? If he has a bunch of orders, ~5 star feedback and you can not find literally anything about them anywhere else, he is most likely a scam.

Search /d/DarknetMarkets or /d/Reviews for reviews of this vendor by using the search function on the top of the right sidebar.

Check for manipulated feedback. If he has a bunch of feedback from the same days and the same bitcoin amount each time the he is probably padding his feedback. Also, if the bitcoin amount is lower than any of their actual orders. Often the scammers are stupid and do like 40+ feedback score the same day along with it being like $10 orders.

Is he “over-advertising” his products? If he claims that he has the “absolute best coke in the entire galaxy” it is often not true and shows that the vendor is not honest.

How many different products does the vendor sell? This can be a red flag because vendors who sell a large selection of very different products can be greedy and care less about their OpSec. That means they rather have a couple of thousands dollars more in exchange for a higher risk and harsher penalty.

Is the vendor saying that you can not leave neutral or negative feedback or dispute? Buyers should contact the vendor before leaving negative feedback or disputing, to give the vendor a chance to resolve the issue. If they do not manage to do it, then the customer can leave a honest review which reflects his experience with the vendor and the product. If a vendor does not want to “allow” you to leave negative feedback or to dispute, it is a red flag since if you run into trouble with him you will have a hard time even if you are right. Stay away from such vendors.

How many views and sales does his product listings have and for low long are they up? If they are for example up since 4 days, have a couple of dozen views but a bunch of sales, it is suspicious. Especially if the listing is a rather expensive one. It could indicate that the vendor is manipulating the feedback, be careful and stay away when in doubt.

Check his products and his prices. Many scammers post bulk products for pretty cheap. Cheaper than normal.

If a vendor does not choose you

Sometimes vendors decline orders without giving you a reason. Possible causes could include:

Out of stock. If the vendor did not edit the “items left in stock” option or the market does not even have one, they could cancel the order.

Bitcoin fluctuations. If the Bitcoin price drops drastically and you already sent the money into escrow it would mean that the vendor gets less money in Bitcoin than he initially charged for the product after the transactions is done. If a vendor does this you might consider not buying from him again because they will always accept your orders when the Bitcoin price rises so that they get more money than they initially charged for the product.

Lack of feedback on your account. Some vendor prefer to only deal with buyers that already have some feedback and history on their accounts, because the chance that the transaction will go flawlessly is higher and the risk that you are an undercover LEO is lower (because they would need to make several purchases before being able to order from that vendor).

Types of scams

Types of Scams

Vendor Scams

Scam Field	Scam Description	How To Spot It	How To Prevent/Fix It
Feedback	Vendor pays users to purchase items, never delivers them but users leave positive feedback to make it look like they were legit sales (to prevent the feedback manipulation being tracked back to the vendor).	Multiple feedback that have similar qualities & spelling.	Check the forums, reddit, and any vendor review threads for the vendor.
Feedback	Vendor uses an alt/puppet account and vote on their own product.	Multiple feedback that have similar qualities & spelling similar to vendor profile.	Check the forums, reddit, and any vendor review threads for the vendor.
Feedback	Vendors blackmail clients to leave positive feedback.	Multiple feedback that have short, hostile, or confusing reviews. Reported on forums.	Check the forums, reddit, and any vendor review threads for the vendor.
Escrow	Send empty box to the customer as tracking also indicates it arrives. Photo evidence is not supported as buyer could remove item and take photo.	Feedback indicating package never arrived, vendor reviews	Verify the vendor is legitimate and feedback supports all claims. Ask for tracking.
Escrow	Not send any item and receive 50% to 100%, of which all is profit.	Feedback indicating nothing was sent. False/Non-responsive tracking numbers issued.	Verify the vendor is legitimate and feedback supports all claims. Ask for tracking.

Finalize Early	Not send any item and receive 100%, of which all is profit.	Feedback indicating nothing was sent. False/Non-responsive tracking numbers issued.	Verify the vendor is legitimate and feedback supports all claims. Ask for tracking.
Feedback	Sends a fake love letter instead of the product	You get a love letter that does not look like it comes from an official source.	Check if it is known how a real love letter looks like, show the support the alleged love letter.

Buyer Scams

Scam Field	Scam Description	How To Spot It	How To Prevent/Fix It
Feedback	Extort vendor for more items/refund on terms of feedback manipulation.	Hostile buyer, demanding products	Make sure you know your buyers before you sell to them, and limit firs time sales to small items.
Feedback	Leave negative/bad feedback even when order was successful	Buyer messages that seem confused, or buyers that seem unaware of how to fully use the market.	Make sure your buyer is intelligent enough and understands that markets native language of the market. Start with small orders.
Finalize Early	Finalizes Early	Buyer makes assertions that they will FE, or that FE will be done as a complement.	Simply inform buyers that FE is not required, and state it on your profile several times.
Escrow	Finalizes Early	Buyer makes assertions that they will FE, or that FE will be done as a complement.	Simply inform buyers that FE is not required, and state it on your profile several times.
Escrow	Buyer claims item did not arrive when tracking indicates it did.	Resolution or PM indicating the order did not arrive.	Send the tracking number. If it is valid, it can be used to obtain 100% resolution.
Escrow	Buyer claims item did not arrive, no tracking available.	Resolution or PM indicating the order did not arrive.	Bring it to resolution, and use tracking in the future.

Direct Message	Buyer makes threats over order instead of sending it to resolution	Hostile or otherwise self-centered buyer messages.	Do not respond in anything less than a professional manner, do not antagonize the or over explain things, and report them immediately to the admins.

How to be a good buyer

How to be a good buyer

Being a good customer is just as important as selecting a good vendor. So here are some tips that will help along a smooth transaction.

- Always order sober. You will make mistakes if logging into a market while being high.
- Always read a vendors page completely before ordering. They may have special requirements to be met. Most questions for them can usually be answered this way.
- Be polite (to the vendor **and** market staff). This usually will take you further than expected.
- Do not wait for the last second or hour to dispute. Sometimes the market clock counts differently that you expect, so make sure to dispute at least half a day before the Auto-Finalize timer runs down. Also do not forget to contact the vendor first if you have issues with your order instead of disputing right away. Often they are interested in solving the problem without a dispute.
- If you are in a dispute: be calm and respectful. Explain your situation using just the facts available to you, no assumptions or accusations. Provide a desired outcome to your problem. Express willingness to compromise in situations where it is appropriate.
- When sending messages, use proper grammar and well structured sentences. Always encrypt your address properly yourself.
- After you make a purchase, log in within a day or two afterwards to make sure the vendor doesn't have a question or issue with your order. Keep checking until it says shipped.
- When you receive your package, finalize the order so the vendor gets their money. But **wait to give feedback until you have tested the product**. There is much feedback like "I'll update once tried" or something along the lines of that. You often can not update feedback once it is placed.
- Keep any chatter to a minimum and keep it short and sweet. Most vendors time are valuable to them.
- Be patient. Remember that this is not Amazon. Most vendors have a special way of getting packs out. A good rule for domestic orders is 7 days Tor-to-door. This is a very reasonable amount of time.

- **Never** ask for tracking unless a substantial amount of time has passed. And before asking for those tracking numbers, ask the vendor if they could give a heads up on the pack first.

- Don't double encrypt. That means encrypt your address using Tails and then paste that address into the message field on the market. Leave any checkbox that offers PGP encryption unchecked, otherwise the message would get encrypted twice which adds no necessary security boost and only annoys the vendor. To read why you should never let the market encrypt sensitive data for you please go to the important tips for using markets chapter.

- You do not need to include your public PGP key in the messages you send to the vendor since you already have it entered in your market account settings (if you have not done it yet, please do so **immediately**). If you still want to, you can include it at the bottom of your first message to that vendor (like "Here is my public key: <public key here>") so he does not have to go to your profile to get your public key.

- Leave honest feedback and finalize the minute you get your pack and have assessed it's contents.

- Keep your PGP keys current on the market. That means if you key expired after a year, you should immediately replace it with the newly generated one in your settings on the market.

- Do not message a vendor before making an order and claim that you "usually move 10k pills a week but you are only ordering 150 from him to test them out to make sure they are legit" in hopes of getting some sort of deal or preferential treatment. Vendors get these messages all the time. They know that you are not some big player moving massive bulk, you are just someone hoping to get a discount by making a vendor want to land a "big fish" like you. Vendors get tons of messages every day and they notice buyers who are simple to work with. Eventually after a few seamless and easy orders, you can send them a PM telling them you like their service and ask them if they can get bulk orders bigger than what they list and what the prices they would be. Then they may start offering you better deals.

- The vendor does not need to know that you will be placing an order in a few days.

- If you agreed upon a special request, specific artwork, different stealth, modified shipping, etc with a vendor, put that same info in with your address. That way when the vendor is working on your order, it is right there in front of him again.

- Did you get too much or another product? Contact the vendor and tell him the situation. You will not be forced to send the product back or send the vendor some money, but the vendor knows that he made a mistake while packaging. Then he also does not have to

wonder why the other customer is not receiving his order.

Getting a lawyer

Getting a lawyer

If you get in legal trouble

> **Note**: this mainly applies to americans. In other countries, such as the UK it can be different and for example remaining silent could be used against you. So make sure you research the legal situation in your country on your own too.

If you ever encounter law enforcement due to serious issues (e.g. a controlled delivery) say nothing. Shut the fuck up. You could have the best lawyer on speed dial but still get a decade in jail because you talked to the police and incriminated yourself (willingly or unwillingly). Here a good video about how to talk to law enforcement. Here another resource from a lawyer who sometimes posts to reddit too

Do not even deny anything. If you haven't been arrested yet (even if they 'detain' you), the only two things which should come out of your mouth are: "Am I free to go?" and some version of "Me. Lawyer. Now." plus that you invoke your right to remain silent.

To add to this, you should avoid making any statements because anything that ends up not being true can add another crime to your list. They'll likely come at you with all kinds of scare tactics and/or promises/deals. Let them work that out with the lawyer you demanded.

Getting / Researching a lawyer

This is a crucial and important step. You **have** to do the steps in this chapter before making your first order, because if you later get in trouble you will not have time to research a lawyer properly.

As soon as you get in legal trouble law enforcement will try to get you to talk and admit as much crimes as possible. They often use different tactics to achieve that and a good counter measure is searching for a lawyer beforehand. If you later get in legal trouble you just have to tell them that you only speak with your lawyer and can avoid any incriminating discussions with law enforcement officers.

It is best to search for **two** different law firms who have much experience with drug cases and are also successful at their job. If you found two good results write their numbers and locations down on **several pieces of paper** (because your electronic devices might get seized during a search). Store them for example in your wallet, desk and phone case.

If you ever get in legal trouble you now can just call a number from the note and if the first one is unavailable you can try the second one. Also remember to keep a bit money on the side to pay your lawyer if you have to hire one.

Moreover do not forget to **look up the laws that you are breaking**. You can easily avoid harsher sentences by avoiding pitfalls if you know about them. An example would be not using/having guns when also violating drug laws, because that will increase your penalty drastically in many countries.

IF LAW ENFORCEMENT IS QUESTIONING YOU, TELL THEM YOU ONLY SPEAK TO YOUR LAWYER. Do not get intimidated by their scare tactics. No person ever said “Fortunately I talked to the police first and told them everything before contacting my lawyer”.

Making a purchase

Making a purchase

Do you have PGP, Coins and your market account set up? Good, now go back up that data so you do not loose access to your accounts and money.

Tips

Making a purchase is one of the better parts of all of this. Before you do there are some things that should be considered.

- First timers and noobs should stick with domestic orders to get a feel for how his works.
- Make sure you have performed proper market and vendor research.
- Be safe and be sure you have researched the product you intend to buy. (This is very important. Respect these substances and your body. Erowid has reliable dose charts, first hand experience reports, substance laws and many other treasure troves of knowledge about many products found on the DNMs).
- Knowing exactly how much to send to the market (cost of product, shipping and commission fees) and having that coin ready is another good practice.
- Sometimes it takes a while to transfer BTC into a market wallet. BTC is volatile and the price can rise or drop very suddenly, so it is also a good idea to send a little more than expected. You can always withdraw any left over coin to a personal wallet once the order is placed (and you should always do so).
- Double and triple check that you wrote your address correctly: either according to the vendors preference which is detailed in his profile description or to the recommended standard for your country. If you fuck it up you could get in legal trouble and the vendor will not be happy either. Once you have made your first order, store your written address in a .txt file in your persistence directory (home/Persistence) and copy it form there for every future order. Also do not forget to check if the vendor wants another format as the one you copy from your .txt file.
- Include your **PGP encrypted** address in the order. Most markets have some kind of order/buyer notes in which you have to put it.
- If you, by any chance, make a mistake when providing your address in the order information, let the vendor know as soon as possible.

- Remaining in escrow or using Multi-Sig is a good way to keep from vendor exit scams.

- If you have already entered your public PGP key in your profile settings (which you should **absolutely** do), it is not necessary to include it in your messages to the vendor.

- If it looks too good to be true, it probably is.

- Overnight shipping: overnight is highly unlikely from any vendor. It is misleading because it is not true overnight shipping in the vast majority of cases since the order arrives almost always later.

Giving Feedback

Giving Feedback

Tips

Giving feedback and rating a vendor is just as important as escrow or multi-sig. It is your voice to the vendor and any future patrons of that vendors business. Rating a vendor and leaving feedback should be taken seriously. It's truly the only means of regulating how business is conducted and it's what maintains the purity of products you find on the markets. The combined feedback and ratings left by customers is paramount when choosing a vendor. Here are the main factors to consider when rating a vendor.

- Communication: Although this should be kept to a minimum and sometimes not needed at all, speed of responses and professional interactions are important.

- Efficiency: The speed at which the order is accepted and marked shipped. (The arrival speed is out of the vendors hands and falls on the delivery service. 7 days Tor-to-door domestic is a fair margin, also consider holidays and poor weather.)

- Packaging: Vac-seal is an absolute necessity. Adequate stealth should be considered also, but not every vendor goes overkill. Your purchase should be scent and weather proof with some visible barrier in case the package is damaged in transit.

- Weight: You should receive what you pay for. Heavy packs are common and should be praised, but light packs are just as common and should be just as known.

- Purity: Again, you should get what you pay for. The purchase should come as advertised and should be known to the user before leaving any rating or feedback.

- Ratings are very important to a vendor's business, but the feedback is very important to the rest of the community. Your feedback will exist as long as the vendor shop is open (other users will not know who wrote what) Here are a few tips that will ensure your feedback benefits others.

- Feedback should only be left after you have received the pack and have assessed it's contents. This should be the same time that you finalize the order.

- It should be honest so other people will know what to expect.

- Remember that this is the darknet and not Amazon, and anything less than a perfect rating can really harm a vendors business, so be reasonable when considering how you

rate them.

- Before leaving bad feedback or anything less than a perfect rating, contact the vendor to see if they could make things right first. Be courteous and you might end up leaving a perfect feedback after all.

If you want to post a review on /d/DarkNetMarkets or /d/Reviews make sure you check the templates that are available on /d/Reviews To include images in your review, make sure you read and followed the uploading images securely chapter.

Getting threatened/blackmailed by a vendor

Sometimes vendors go full-retard and threaten you. Sometimes they even want to dox you (releasing your personal information like your address) or report you to law enforcement.

If that happens to you, you first of all need to **stay calm**. Follow the steps here and you will have little to worry about. Furthermore you should report him immediately to the market staff and tell them the situation in a normal tone and without any insulting, bad grammar or panic. That way you will have the best chances to win the argument in your favor and get the vendor banned.

If you followed the tips on how to be a good buyer you already have an advantage, because all your messages were written in a polite, clam and respectful way. So the market staff will clearly see that you stayed down-to-earth and the vendor is probably the one going crazy.

Threats like sending law enforcement to your address are rarely followed though by those who write them because they would have to compromise their own OpSec (e.g. by calling the police) and it would be a lot of hassle any way for them just to fuck with one buyer. So these threats are often just to scare you into giving in and handing your money over to the vendor.

However also clean your house so that there is nothing illegal or suspicious (e.g. a bong) in it for the worst case. That way you will be innocent even if law enforcement visits you. That the vendor personally visits you (or sends someone) is highly unlikely because he is just a pussy who wants to win the dispute by threatening you while hiding behind a computer screen. It is probably also a good idea to not make new orders for some time, at least till that matter is resolved.

You can also make a post on /d/DarknetMarkets naming and shaming the vendor as long as you also publish the proof for it.

IRL OpSec

IRL OpSec

General

This chapter is about how to keep your OpSec tight in areas that are not primarily related to DNMs. It includes for example reselling (since few of your friends would probably be willing to set up Tails just to communicate with you).

Keep your mouth shut

The golden rule is to **never tell anybody where you get your products from**. Period. No exceptions. Even if a long time friend is nagging you to tell him who you get that dank shit from, do not give in the temptation to tell him about your elaborate DNM setup and how you import drugs in bulk.

You can never take back what you said (let's not talk about murder here). Once only one person knows about that, you never know who else will know it too. And one of these persons will spill the beans to law enforcement when they get arrested because the try to get themselves out of trouble by telling them all they know about the crimes others did. Then you will get a visit and, in the best case, you only have to pay several thousands of dollars in lawyer payments.

You know how that will look when someone gets busted because he could not keep his mouth shut? Here some examples:

> Franklin said 18-year-old Ryan Andrew Backer was under investigation after county drug agents learned LSD was sent to him from the Netherlands.

Source

> The Monroe County district attorney's office said that earlier this year university police received a complaint that Mancini was ordering LSD online and selling it. Authorities said a resident director for Lenape Hall at the college noticed Tuesday that Mancini had received a letter from Hawaii. The director contacted police and police obtained a search warrant.

Source

So if someone asks where you get your stuff from, just tell them you get it from some guy but do not get into details. If that person keeps asking you, you should rethink your business relationship with them. If they just can not accept that you want to keep your sources secret, they will also rat you out as soon as you get in trouble.

Communicating

Asking your friends or customers to send you PGP encrypted emails will probably result in some perplexed faces. So you will have to adapt while still not creating massive evidence against you.

It is therefore important that you keep your communications, which can play a big part in your prosecution, secure. So please read that IPhone guide and/or that Android guide.

It is also important to use Signal with your contacts and that you check your friends phones to make sure they have it enabled and that messages are getting automatically destroyed after a short period of time (e.g. after 24 hours). Also push full disk encryption of the phones with a strong passphrase.

Do not forget to also turn off Icloud/google cloud backups as they will try to upload messages and photos to the cloud where they can be seized by law enforcement with a simple subpoena.

Alternative communication methods

Communication Methods

Usually it is not necessary for buyers to use the following alternative communication methods since the internal market message system should be sufficient. However it can become necessary to use them if for example the market the vendor uses goes down and you want to stay in touch with him. Therefore the following chapters will be dedicated to using alternative communication methods without compromising your OpSec.

NOTE Telegram and session are used by scammers very often. These options should never be trusted from an opsec stand point. You are also making it very easy to get scammed.

Email

Email

> **Note**: Email providers, especially those run by anonymous people (as most .onion email providers are), can go offline at any time. This happened a lot in the past and will happen in the future too. So make sure you always back up the emails you want to keep and do not have important accounts tied to these email addresses (e.g. 2FA for a valuable Bitcoin trading account).

In order to use email securely to communicate you have to pay attention to the following points:

Choose an email provider from that is well vetted do a search around dread to find one. One that allows Tor users and is known for not being very responsive to government requests.

The email provider should be completely usable **without** having to enable Javascript.

Always use PGP to encrypt the emails you send and make sure that your communication partner does the same too.

Never give away information in the subject field. Although the content of your message is encrypted with PGP you can still give away information with the unencrypted subject field. For example do not use “about the $4k drug deal we made” as a subject but rather something like “subject”.

Jabber/XMPP

General Information

XMPP is a communications protocol which enables the near-real-time chats between any two or more network entities. That means it's like a skype or facebook chat between two or more users. It was originally named Jabber, a name which sometimes still gets used for it.

Following this guide you will be able to send end-to-end encrypted messages in real time for free.

OMEMO

OMEMO is an extension to the Extensible Messaging and Presence Protocol (XMPP) for multi-client end-to-end encryption developed by Andreas Straub. According to Straub, OMEMO uses the Double Ratchet Algorithm "to provide multi-end to multi-end encryption, allowing messages to be synchronized securely across multiple clients, even if some of them are offline". The name "OMEMO" is a recursive acronym for "OMEMO Multi-End Message and Object Encryption". It is an open standard based on the Double Ratchet Algorithm and the Personal Eventing Protocol (PEP, XEP-0163). OMEMO offers future and forward secrecy and deniability with message synchronization and offline delivery.

In comparison with OTR, the OMEMO protocol offers many-to-many encrypted chat, offline messages queuing, forward secrecy, file transfer, verifiability and deniability at the cost of slightly larger message size overhead

OTR(Off the record)

> OTR and Pidgin are both currently included with tails. However, both have become very dated. It is strongly encouraged that you start using OMEMO.

Pidgin (formerly named Gaim) is a free and open-source multi-platform instant messaging client. It has support for many instant messaging protocols, allowing the user to simultaneously log into various services from one application. That means you could chat with your facebook / google talk / AIM friends using only Pidgin and not visiting the website itself (e.g. facebook.com).

Pidgin is widely used for its Off-the-Record Messaging (OTR) plugin, which offers end-to-end encryption. For this reason both (Pidgin and the OTR plugin) are included Tails and you just have to set it up correctly. However your chat partners have to have the OTR plugin too (Pidgin is not necessary, they could use a similar tool) in order to be able to chat with you this way.

The OTR plugin ensures the messages cannot be recovered by a third party because it uses Perfect Forward Secrecy. However as always your other chat partner could always keep logs of your conversation without you knowing or be compromised.

Setup Gajim + OMEMO

Starting off

In this guide we will cover using Gajim, and OMEMO. This is the recommended way to communicate with XMPP clients. If you already have an XMPP account, like one you use in Pidgin. We will cover how to properly move it to Gajim, and use OMEMO. It is important to note. Like OTR if the person you are trying to communicate with does not have OMEMO installed you will not be able to have a encrypted conersation with them.

If they do not have OMEMO installed you can still message them but your conversation will **NOT** be encryped. You should only message them to encourage them to install OMEMO.

Please note: Gajim does not come with OTR

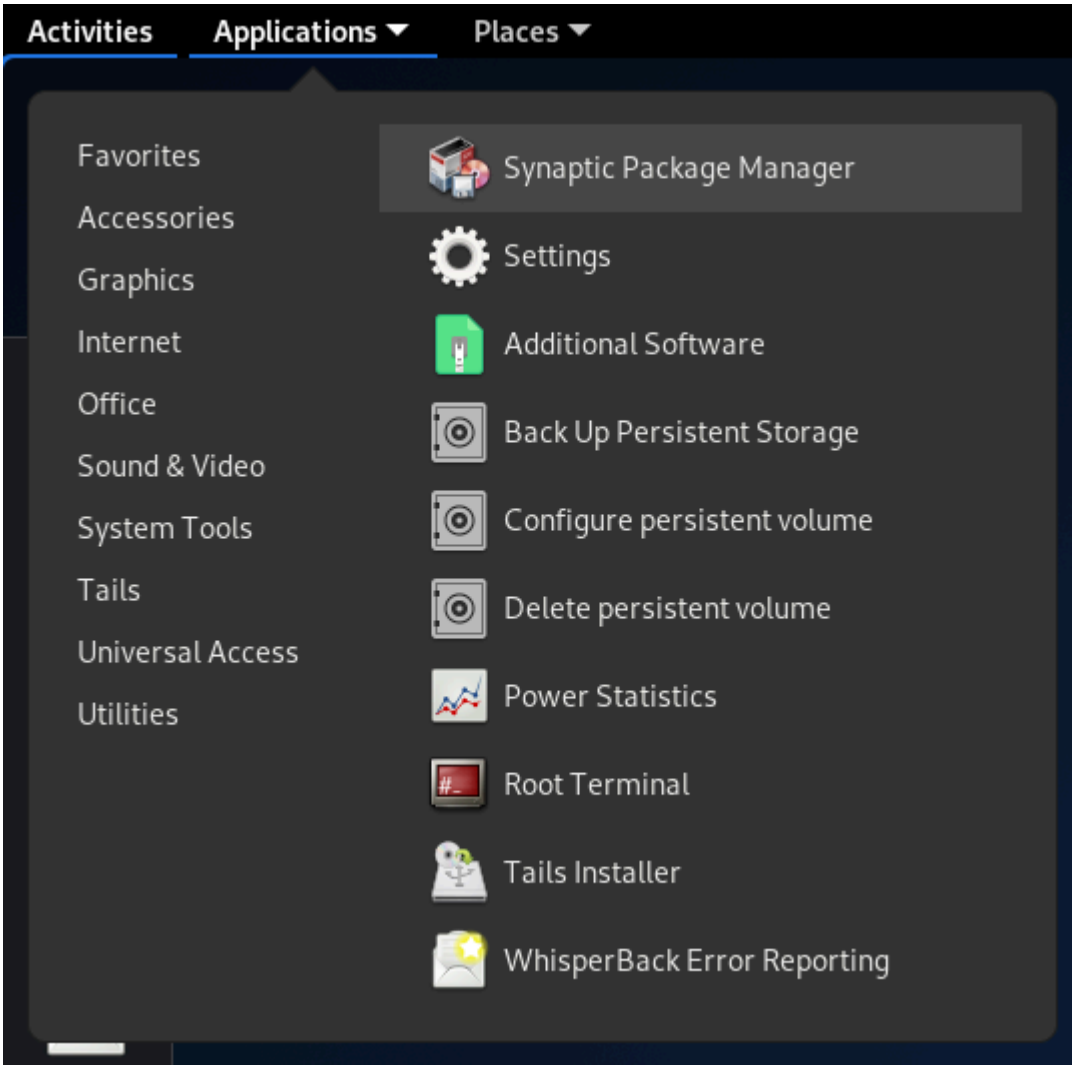
Preinstall

The first thing we need to do is install Gajim in Tails. First make sure you have persistent volume enabled. You will also need to enable Additional Software, and add a root passowrd when you boot.

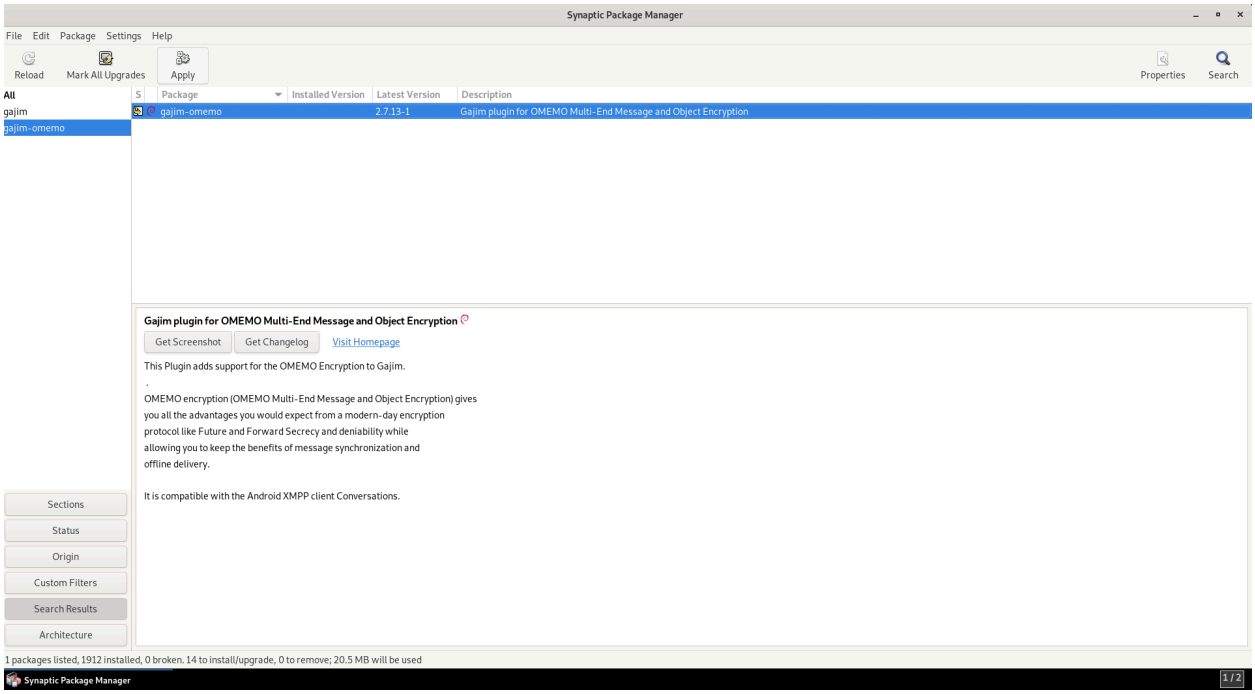
Installing

One you have the preinstall work done we can install gajim.

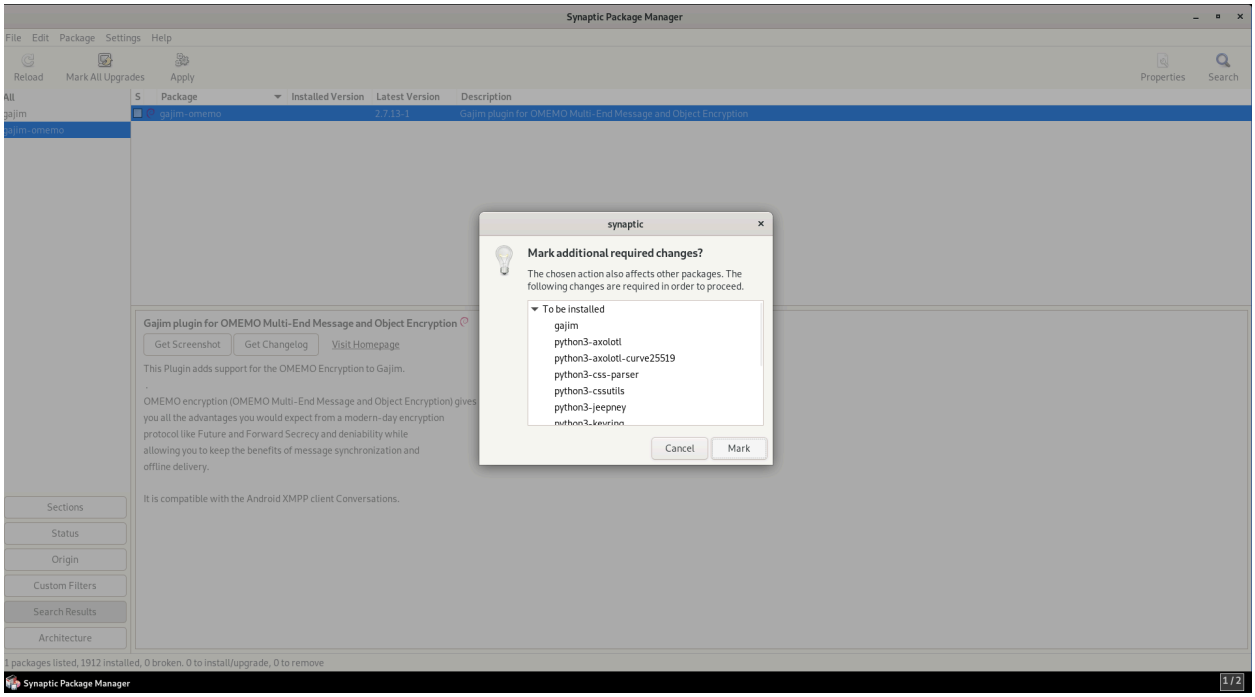
- First open applications -> System tools ->Synaptic Package manager



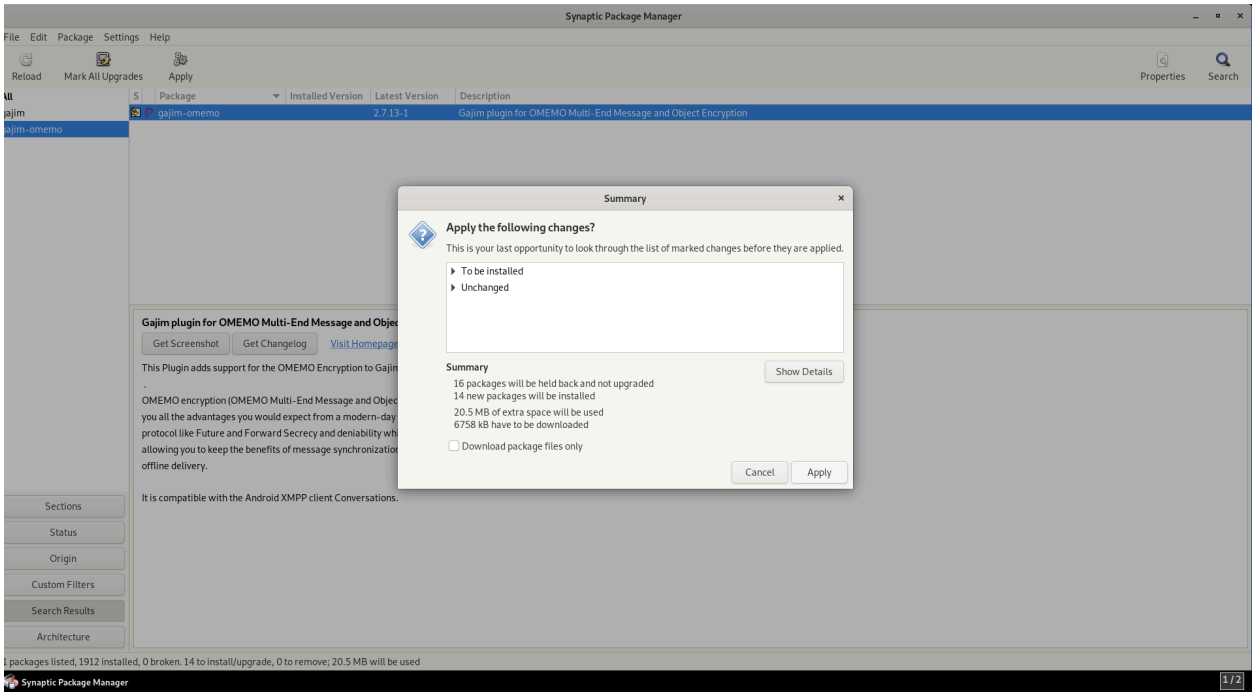
- Once package manger is open, click the search on the right, and search for gajim-omemo


Synaptic Package Manager
File Edit Package Settings Help
Reload
Mark All Upgrades
Apply
Properties
Search
All
gajim
gajim-omemo
S
Package
Installed Version
Latest Version
Description
gajim-omemo
2.7.13-1
Gajim plugin for OMEMO Multi-End Message and Object Encryption
Gajim plugin for OMEMO Multi-End Message and Object Encryption
Get Screenshot
Get Changelog
Visit Homepage
This Plugin adds support for the OMEMO Encryption to Gajim.
.
OMEMO encryption (OMEMO Multi-End Message and Object Encryption) gives you all the advantages you would expect from a modern-day encryption protocol like Future and Forward Secrecy and deniability while allowing you to keep the benefits of message synchronization and offline delivery.
It is compatible with the Android XMPP client Conversations.
Sections
Status
Origin
Custom Filters
Search Results
Architecture
1 packages listed, 1912 installed, 0 broken. 14 to install/upgrade, 0 to remove; 20.5 MB will be used
Synaptic Package Manager
1 / 2

- Double click gajim-omemo and mark it to be installed


Synaptic Package Manager
File Edit Package Settings Help
Reload
Mark All Upgrades
Apply
Properties
Search
synaptic
Mark additional required changes?
The chosen action also affects other packages. The following changes are required in order to proceed.
To be installed
gajim
python3-axolotl
python3-axolotl-curve25519
python3-css-parser
python3-cssutils
python3-jeepney
Cancel
Mark
Gajim plugin for OMEMO Multi-End Message and Object Encryption
Get Screenshot
Get Changelog
Visit Homepage
This Plugin adds support for the OMEMO Encryption to Gajim.
OMEMO encryption (OMEMO Multi-End Message and Object Encryption) gives you all the advantages you would expect from a modern-day encryption protocol like Future and Forward Secrecy and deniability while allowing you to keep the benefits of message synchronization and offline delivery.
It is compatible with the Android XMPP client Conversations.
Sections
Status
Origin
Custom Filters
Search Results
Architecture
1 packages listed, 1912 installed, 0 broken. 0 to install/upgrade, 0 to remove
Synaptic Package Manager
1 / 2

- Click apply. Once the new window opens, click apply again. Make sure you tell tails to install every time!

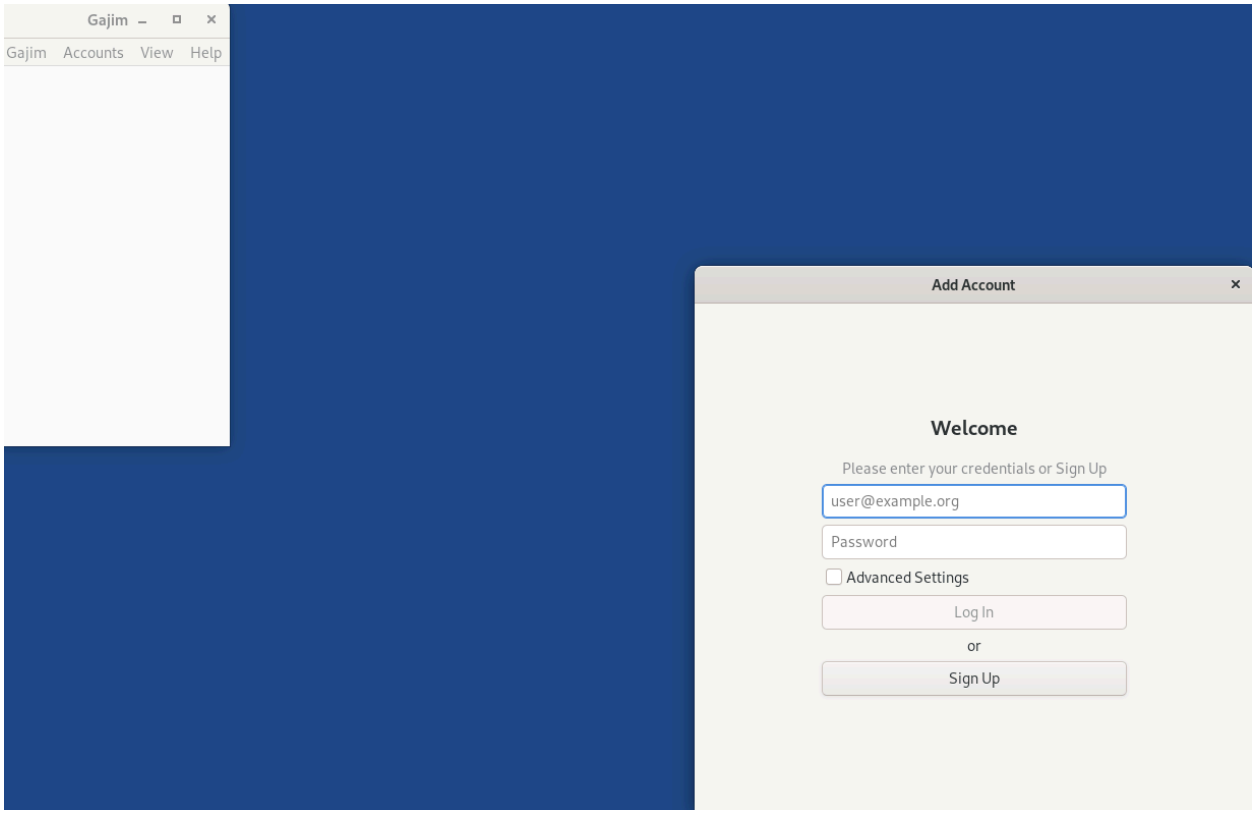


Creating your XMPP account

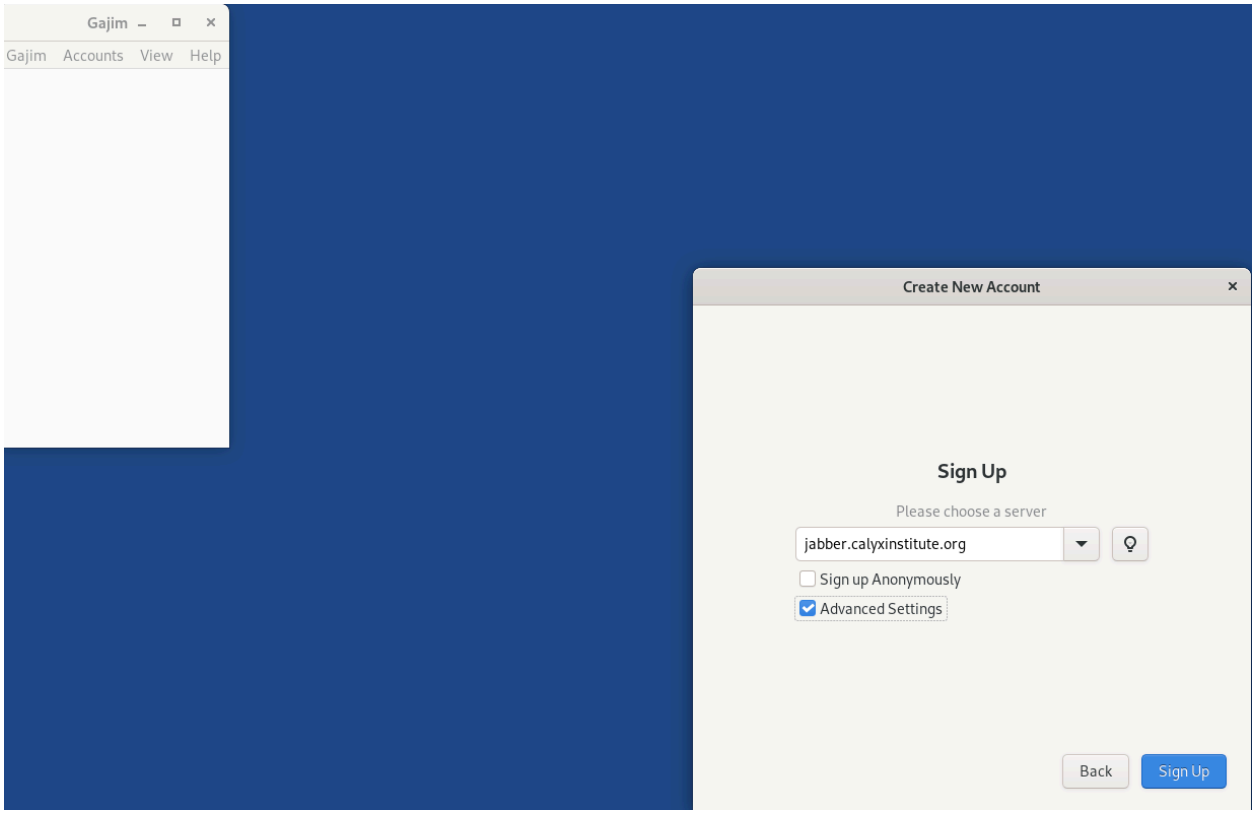
If this is your first time creating an XMPP account start here. We will cover how to create your first account, and setup OMEMO. If you have already created an XMPP account in the past you can skip to the section below.

Starting off you need to select the service you would like to use. For this walkthrough we will be using calyxinstitue. But you can select a different one if you want.

- Open Gajim on the welcome screen click Sign Up



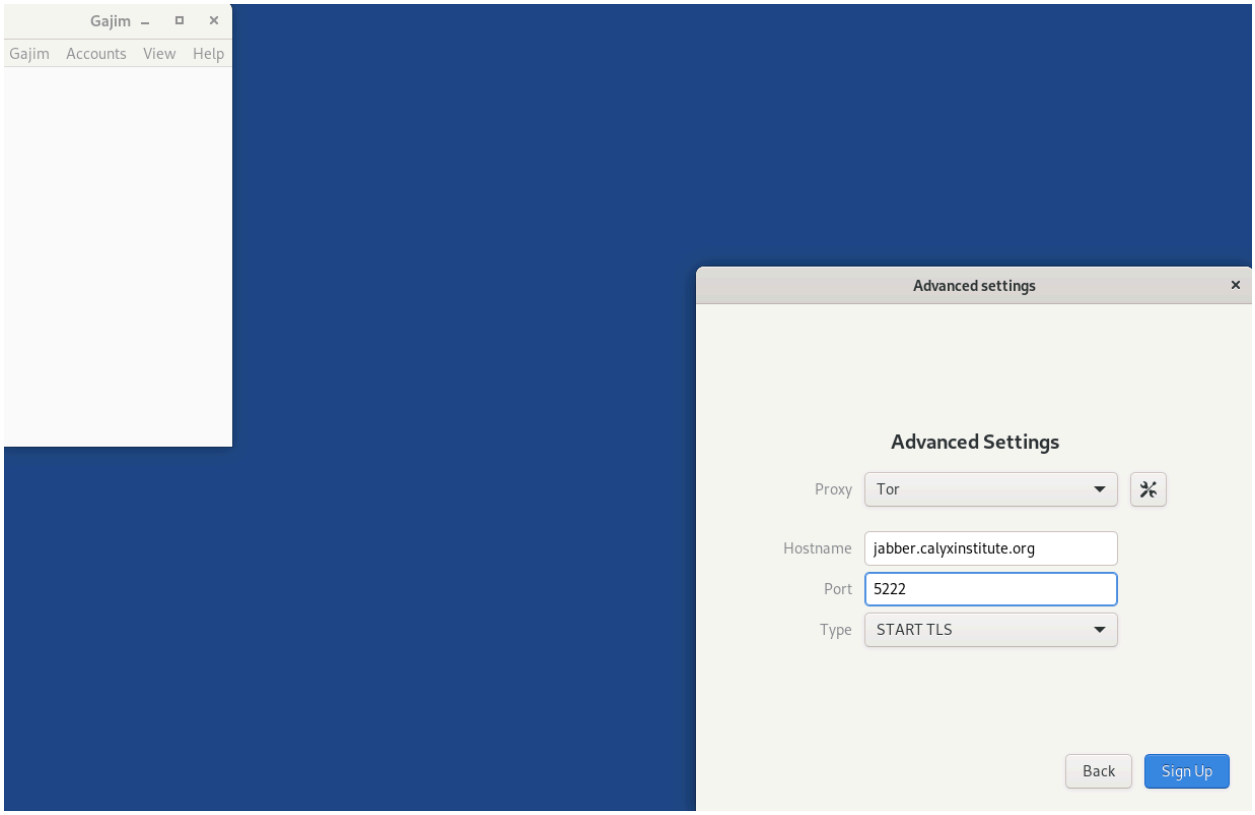
- Enter jabber.calyxinstitute.org check advanced settings, and click signup



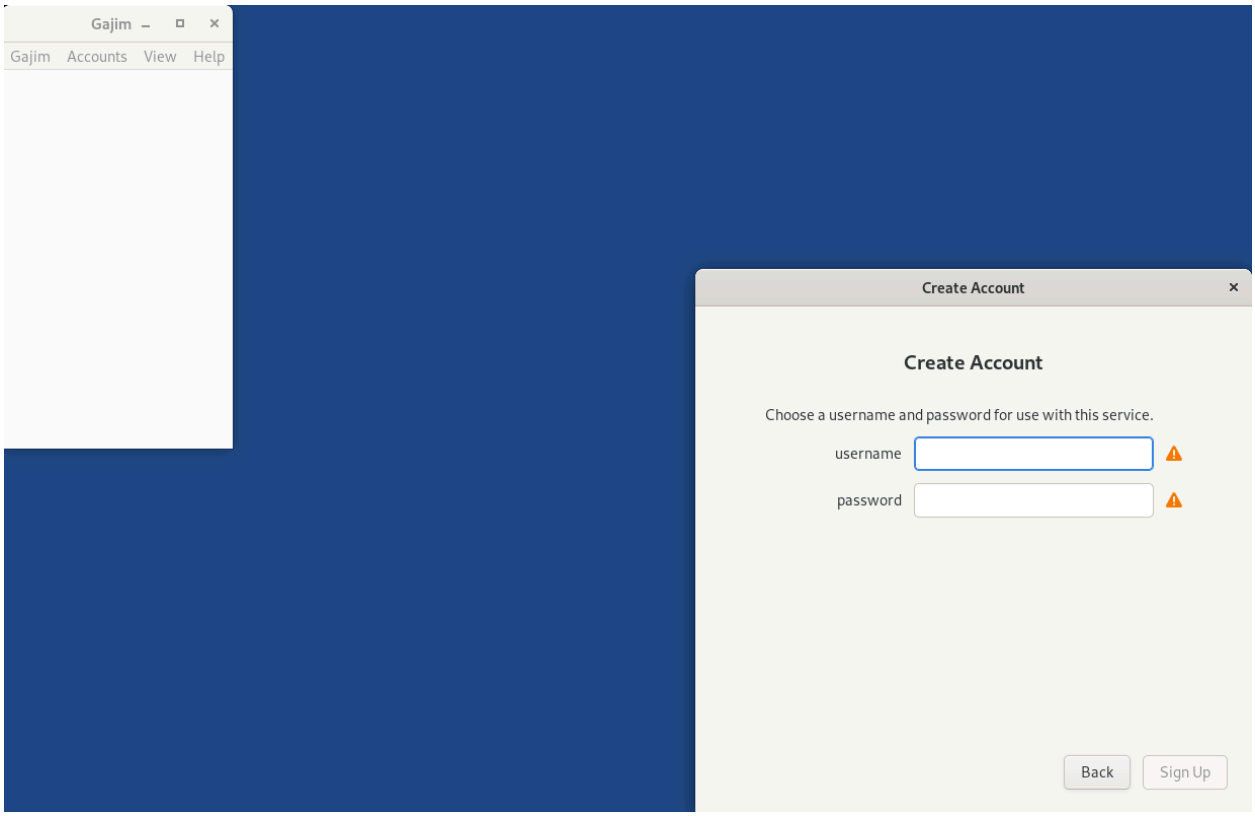
- Use the following settings:

- Proxy: Tor
- Hostname: jabber.calyxinstitute.org
- Port: 5222

- Type: Start TLS



- You can now create our desired username and password.



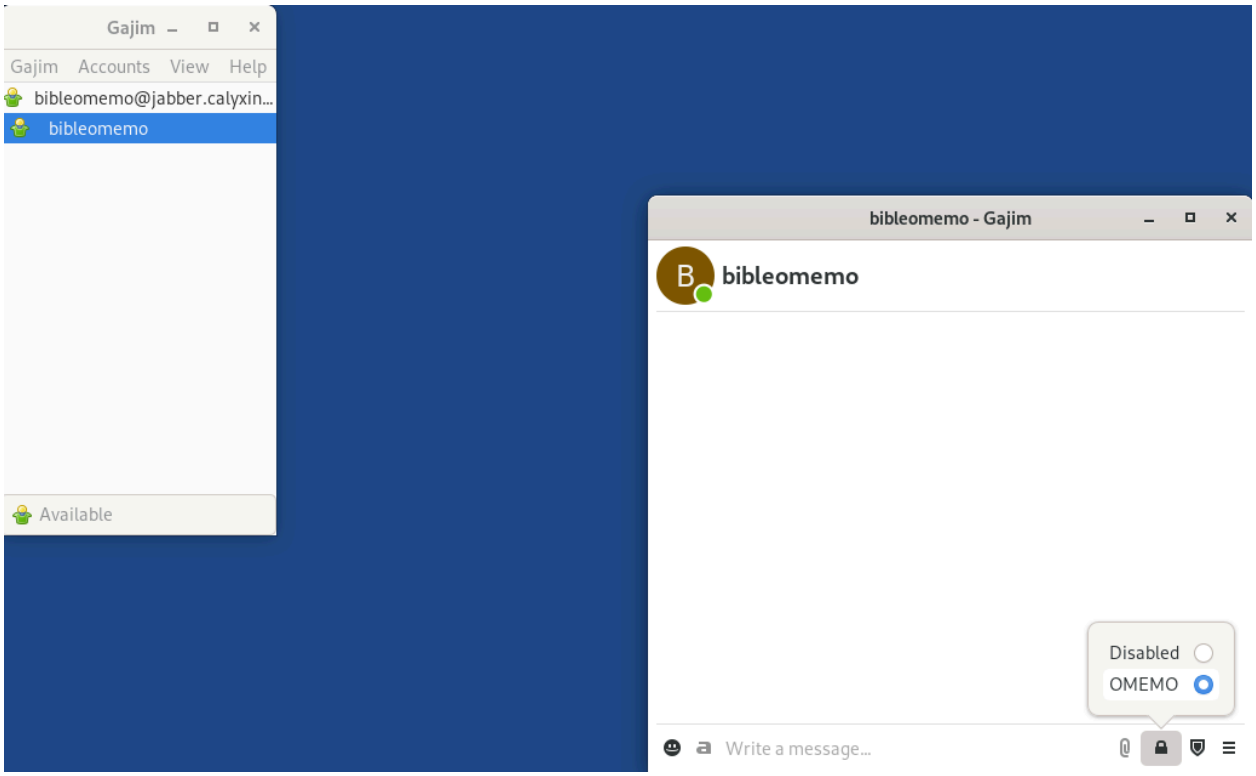
You can now start using Gajim+OMEMO!

Chatting with Gajim+Omemo

Chatting with a buddy is straight forward. Add them, once you have both added each other you can begin chatting.

To use Omemo in the chatbox you will see a little lock.

When you click that you have the option to use Omemo.



Make sure you also click the shield next to it and compare the omemo fingerprints.

Moving your XMPP account

If you want to move your current XMPP to gajim so that you can use Omemo install gajim like above.

- On the welcom screen enter your account details, check advaced settings and login.
- In advanced settings enter the following.
- Proxy: Tor

- Hostname: (Your current host)
- Port: 5222
- Type: Start TLS
- Your account should now login and you can begin using your account in gajim. If you want to find your omemo fingerprint hit control+e

- Click the settings wheel on the Omemo plugin.

You should now see your omemo fingerprint!

Setup Pidgin + OTR

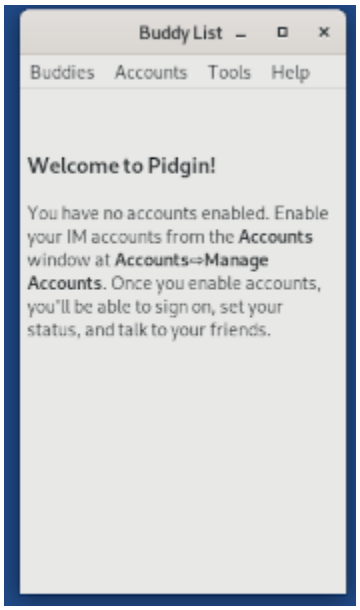
Jabber(XMPP) Setup

For this example setup we will be using The Calyx Institute. You can read about their public jabber servers, Data retention policy, and other information here

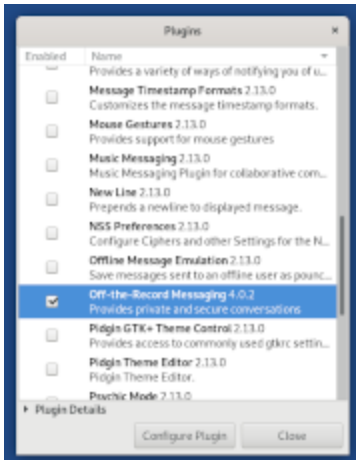
You do not have to use Calyx Institute if you do not want to. Check this list for some other options. (Their settings will be different from this guide)

How to configure Pidgin and OTR Plugin

First open Pidgin by going to Applications (at the top left of your screen) -> Internet -> Pidgin Internet Messenger. Then two separate windows should open. One should look like this:


Buddy List
Buddies Accounts Tools Help
Welcome to Pidgin!
You have no accounts enabled. Enable your IM accounts from the Accounts window at Accounts⇨Manage Accounts. Once you enable accounts, you'll be able to sign on, set your status, and talk to your friends.

On the one called “Buddy List” go Tools -> Plugins and scroll down the alphabetically sorted list till you see an entry called “Off-the-Record Messaging”. Make sure the checkbox on the left of it is checked, then select the entry and click on “Configure Plugin”.



Ensure that the following options are selected:

- “Enable private messaging”
- “Don’t log OTR conversations”
- “Automatically initiate private messaging”

Now close the configuration window and the plugin overview window.

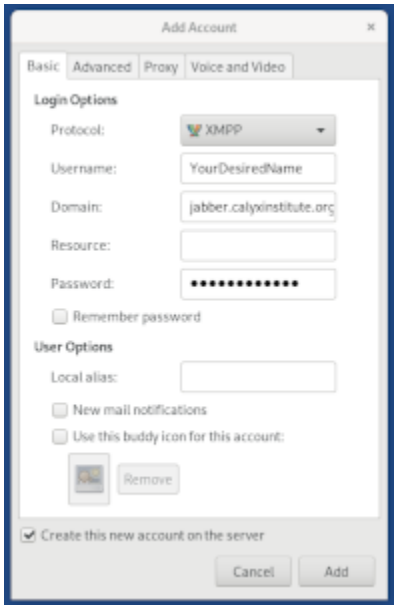
Getting an XMPP account

To be able to chat with someone you still need to register an account.Some XMPP servers do not log connecting IPs or greatly limit what they log. Policies are decided entirely by each individual XMPP server administrator. The ones listed on services however are rather privacy friendly and you are using Tor (by using Tails or Whonix) any way. Some may require registering your account through their website and cannot be registered through Pidgin. The registration is usually quick and easy in any event.

In the “Buddy List” window go Accounts -> Manage Accounts which should switch you to your second window (the “Accounts” window). Click on the “Add” button and select the following options:

- Protocol: XMPP
- Username: YourDesiredName
- Domain: jabber.calyxinstitute.org (or whatever jabber server you want to use, see the linked list above)
- Resource: Leave blank. It indicates which device you are using, not important.
- Password: (make your password strong and unique)

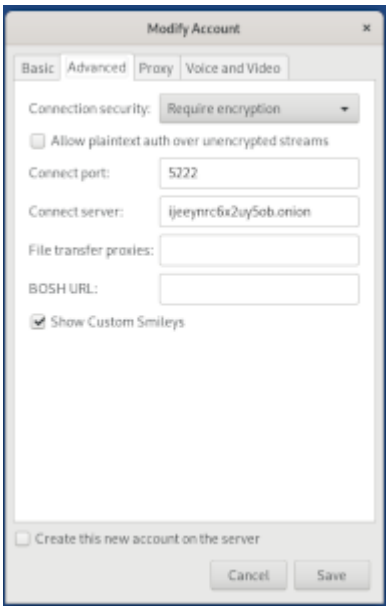
- Check the checkbox called “Create this new account on the server” at the bottom



Next Click the tab that says “Advanced” in Advanced your settings should be:

- Connection Security: Require Encryption
- Connect Port 5222
- Connect server: jabber.calyxinstitute.or
- File transfer proxies: Leave blank
- BOSH URL: Leave blank

  NOTE: You should always try to use a hidden service server.



To finish click on the “Add” button and wait a short time. Then you should get automatically presented a window to enter your username and password which you previously set in the

configuration. Enter them and click “OK”. Then you should get the message that the registration of your account was successful.

Note: You will probably get a notification to accept a certificate.

After that go to the account window and check the checkbox on the left of your new account to enable it. This should ask you again for your password and after a short time the status at the bottom of the “Buddy List” window will change to “Available” with a green circle on the left of it.

For the XMPP server used in this example you also get a welcome message telling you their twitter account and that you should donate if you find the service useful (which you should do if you have some leftover money or donate them.

Using Pidgin + OTR (XMPP)

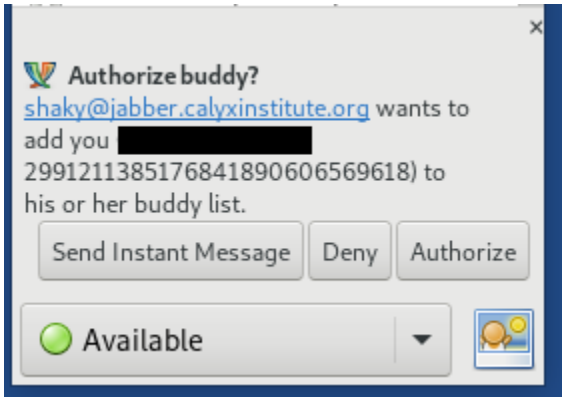
Chatting with someone

After setting up your jabber account to chat with someone you will need to add them by going to: Buddies > Add Buddy (close and re-open all the Pidgin windows if the “Add Buddy” selection is disabled).

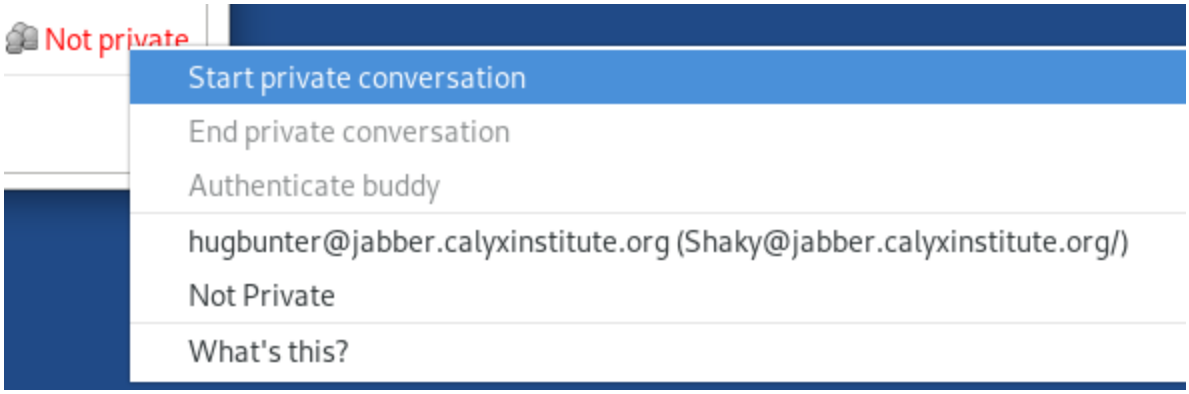
Now enter the username the the other person gave you. I could for example be username99@jabber.calyxinstitute.org. Optionally you can also set an alias for him in the line below which gets shown in the chat window when you chat with that person (instead of the long username which you previously entered). To confirm click the button “Add”.

The user you want to add will receive a notification when he comes online again where he gets asked to authorize you (he sees your username). He has to click the “Authorize” button and confirm the new dialog window where he can also set a local alias for your username.

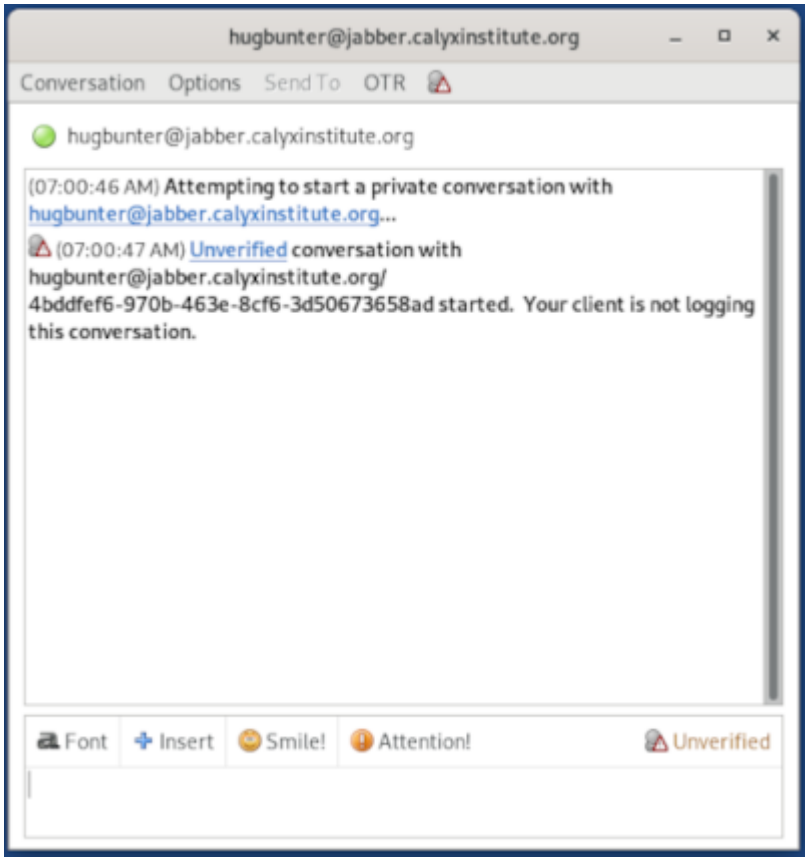
When he did that and he is currently online, you will see him in your “Buddies” list. You will also see the small authorization notification at the bottom of your “Buddy List” window where the other user wants to add you to their buddy list. Click on authorize.



That’s it! Now double-click on his name in the buddy list, click on the red “Not private” at the bottom right and select “Start private conversation”.



Then the chat window will print some messages like “Attempting to start a private conversation with other user’s username here”



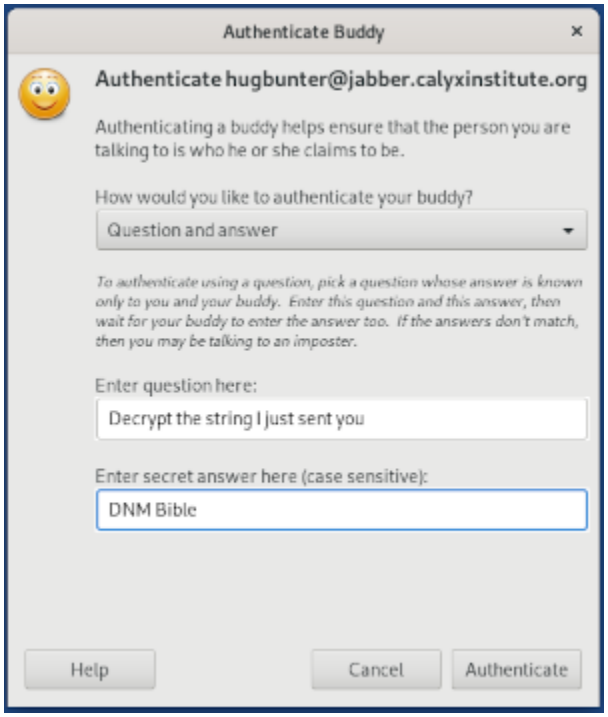
Now you both can chat securely!

Authenticating your buddy

You should see at the bottom right it says “unverified” while you have established a secure chat with some other user, it may be the wrong user. That means you could chat the whole time with a wrong person who might be malicious. In most cases the other person (your are now chatting on XMPP with) gave you his XMPP username through an encrypted message or a similar channel.

So if you are sure that the message (where he told you his XMPP username) that the other user sent you could not be manipulated, then you can skip the authentication / verification. If however you received the username through for example a clear text message on a DNM, this message may have been tampered with by LE who might have taken over the market. So to be sure that you are chatting with the right user, do the following.

Click on the “Unverified” at the bottom right and select “Authenticate Buddy”. Now you can enter a question and a secret answer.

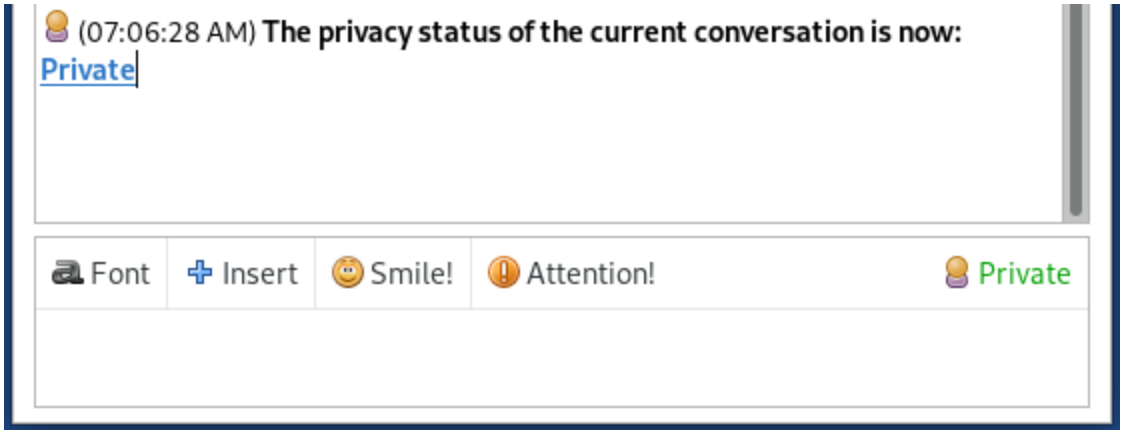

Authenticate Buddy
Authenticate hugbunter@jabber.calyxinstitute.org
Authenticating a buddy helps ensure that the person you are talking to is who he or she claims to be.
How would you like to authenticate your buddy?
Question and answer
To authenticate using a question, pick a question whose answer is known only to you and your buddy. Enter this question and this answer, then wait for your buddy to enter the answer too. If the answers don't match, then you may be talking to an imposter.
Enter question here:
Decrypt the string I just sent you
Enter secret answer here (case sensitive):
DNM Bible
Help
Cancel
Authenticate

It is sufficient if you choose for example “check your email account” as a question and a random string like “Af!J}m” as the secret answer. Before you click on the “Authenticate” button, send the other user that secret answer through a secure channel first. For example using his PGP key you have saved and sending an encrypted email to his email address that he usually uses. The content can be like “The answer to my authentication question is secret answer here”.

Now click the “Authentication” button and you should get a window waiting for the authentication to be completed. The other user now gets prompted to enter the answer for your authentication question and if he does it successfully then you will see the content of your authentication progress window change to “Authentication successful”. You can close it by clicking “OK”.

Now you have confirmed that you not only established a secure chat with some user, but also with the correct user. The other user can also decide to ask you such a authentication question so you are marked as authenticated on his side too.

It should now say in Green “Private”


(07:06:28 AM) The privacy status of the current conversation is now:
Private
Font
Insert
Smile!
Attention!
Private

Services

Here is a list of other well known services you can try out. Make sure you check their configuration for their server names, and port numbers.

- jabber.calyxinstitute.org
- creep.im
- thesecure.biz
- xmpp.jp
- jabber.hot-chilli.net
- jabber.otr.im
- chinwag.im
- jabb.im
- jabberes.org
- jabb3r.org
- conversations.im
- jabber.de
- kode.im

Miscellaneous information

Miscellaneous information

The guides in this section you may never use. You should still take the time to get yourself familiar with some of it so that you can reference information from them if you ever need it. We will continue to expand this with extra information that can be useful.

Javascript

Javascript warnings

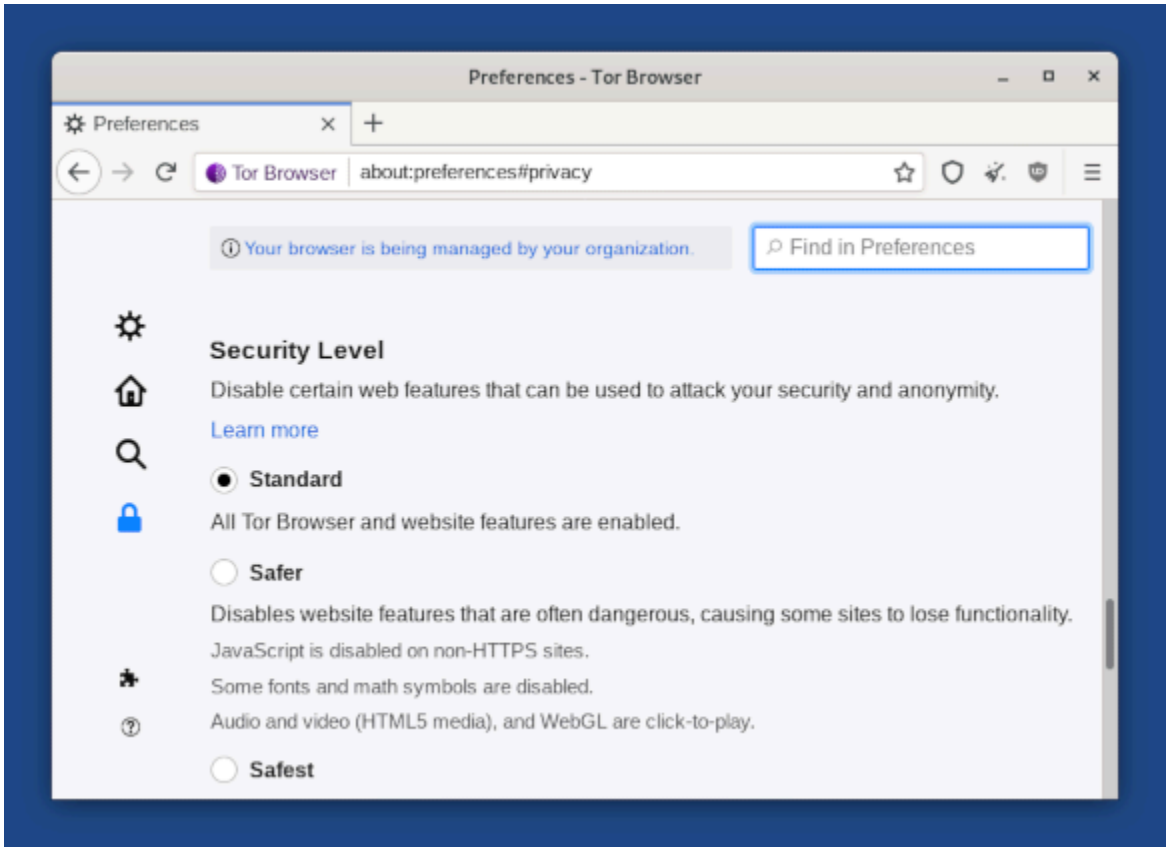
If you have javascript on you have probably gotten a warning on a few different sites by now. Javascript is not naturally dangerous, but it can be used in different situations to deanonymize who you are.

Again this is why we say keep your darknet activities, and clearnet completely separate. Certain websites can use javascript to see what your real IP address is behind tor.

Disabling javascript

Note: You will need to do this everytime you restart tails!

- When you first open tor click the icon in your upper right hand corner.
- Next click Advanced security settings. You should see a window like this open:


Preferences - Tor Browser
Preferences
Tor Browser
about:preferences#privacy
Your browser is being managed by your organization.
Find in Preferences
Security Level
Disable certain web features that can be used to attack your security and anonymity.
Learn more
Standard
All Tor Browser and website features are enabled.
Safer
Disables website features that are often dangerous, causing some sites to lose functionality.
JavaScript is disabled on non-HTTPS sites.
Some fonts and math symbols are disabled.
Audio and video (HTML5 media), and WebGL are click-to-play.
Safest

- Now click safest

Please note: You may still get an occasional message from a site saying you have javascript enabled. Due to it being blocked only by NoScript. NoScript will block javascript, but it ***could*** fail. For better results after you have set the security slider to safest, **and** do the following.

- In your address bar type About:config
- Click accept the risk and continue
- In the search bar type java
- Towards the top of the list you should see a value that says javascript.enabled double click that to set it to false.

and you're done!

Offline Version

Offline version

Some of you may be interest in having your own version of the DNM bible, or would rather read it offline.

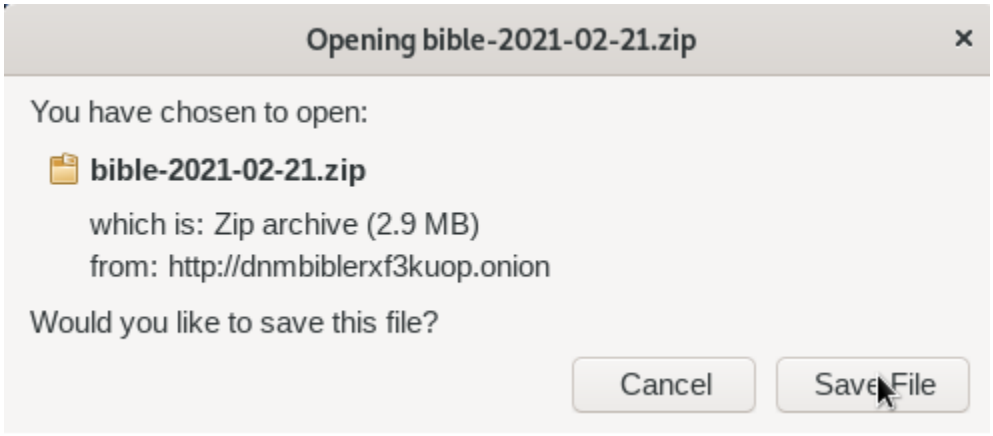
Generally we don't encourage you to download any files you haven't verified yourself. All of the things covered in the the bible you should think of as tools. If you use any tool incorrectly it doesn't do the job you want. The same is true for all of these tools. If you just start clicking random links, downloading random files into your system, then nothing is going to be able to protect you.

If you would like to verify our code, or host your own copy of he bible you can read through our source code here!

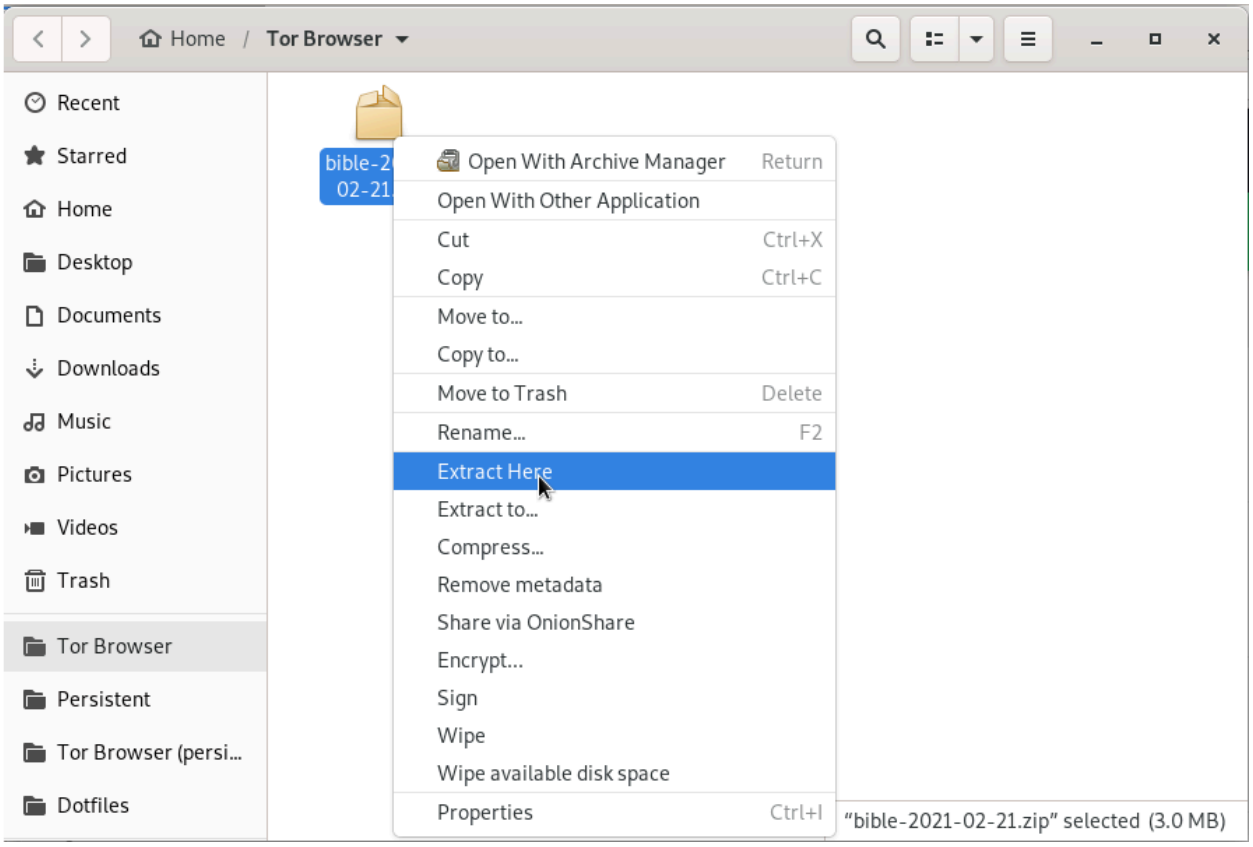
If you would still like to download a local copy just follow the instructions below!

How to read locally

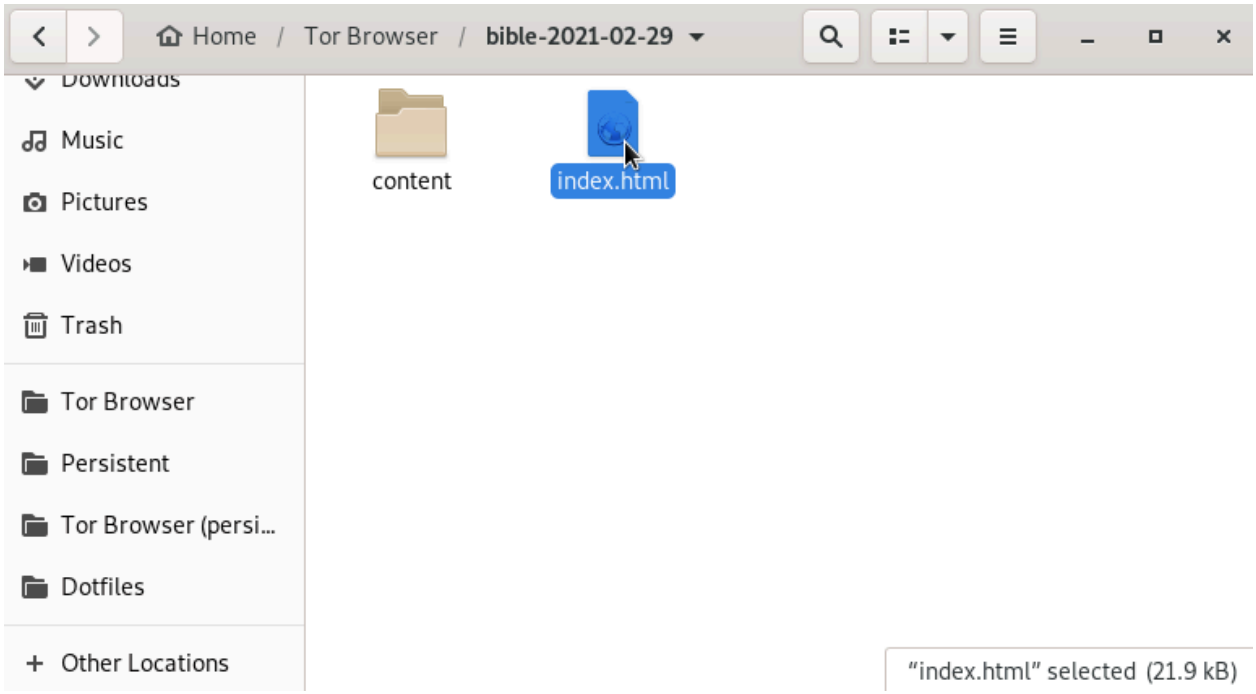
To start simply click the following link Download offline You will be prompted to download a zip file, the name will be the date of the last update we pushed updates to the bible.



Once the download has finished, Right click and select extract here. If you are reading this on tails, like you should be you will want to make sure you extract the folder into your Persistent folder.



Once you have the contents extracted open the extracted bible folder click index.html and you can now read the bible offline in the browser of your choice!



Note: Make sure you check in on our git, or the online site for any new updates!

Removing Exif Data/Uploading images securely

Removing exif data from images

One day you might find yourself needing to take a picture of the product you ordered. Perhaps it's for a review, or you've found yourself in a dispute.

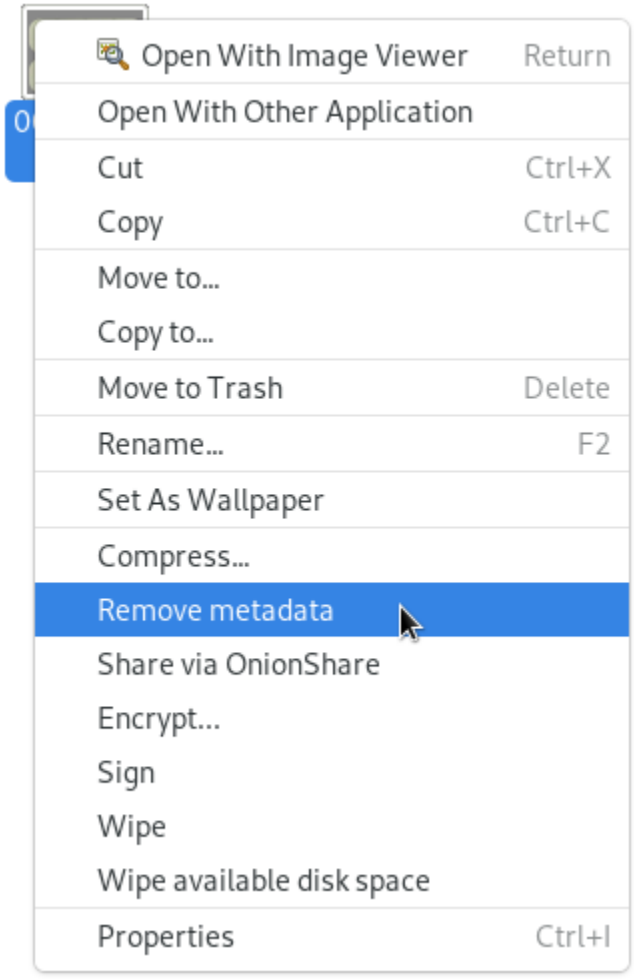
What is exif data?

EXIF stands for Exchangeable Image File Format. When you take a picture with your phone, camera, whatever it writes information in the file. This data ranges from information about your camera (or phone) to exact GPS coordinates. Before you upload an image make sure **you** remove the exif data yourself.

> **Note:** Never use a service or website to remove the exif data for you! You never know when this service is saving a copy of the original image on their end!

Luckily Tails provides a very handy tool to remove this data!

- To remove this data simply right click on the image file you wish to remove it from.



- On the context menu click remove meta data.
- You will see a new file created that is cleaned of exit data.

Uploading images securely

Images can tell the world a lot of information and can even reveal your true identity although you have followed all other steps in the DNM bible. So it is important to read and follow this chapter too because it can literally mean the difference between freedom and jail.

Just do give you an example of what basic forensic video/photo software is capable of doing. Now imagine what forensic software on steroids law enforcement can buy with all their money.

Making a photo

Even if you follow all the tips in this chapter it is still possible to identify the camera that you used because of other camera specific data that is much harder to obfuscate. Therefore it is highly recommended to either use a throwaway camera or one that you never used to make pictures that you uploaded online somewhere.

To get the image for your camera or mobile phone onto Tails, simply stick the SD card into your computer or connect your mobile phone with a USB cord to your computer when you booted Tails.

Removing traces

To remove at least some of the traces of the images that you want to upload, do the following steps. Keep in mind that this is not 100% protection against all the forensic methods out there.

Right click on the image, hover over “Open With” and select “GNU Image Manipulation Program” from the context menu.

Note: you can enable the Single-Window Mode by clicking on “Window” (at the top of the middle window which shows your image) and then selecting “Single-Window Mode”. This may make GIMP a bit easier to work with.

Then crop the image to remove any background details that could identify you using the “Crop Tool” in the toolbox (on the left side, click on the icon knife icon which says “Crop Tool: Remove edge areas from image or layers”). After you selected the area that you want to keep in the image, press Enter.

Now apply some noise to the image using “Filters” (at the top of the middle window) > “Noise” > “HSV Noise”. The default values should be enough to remove any unique differences in the sensor in the camera that may be used to identify you. However if you are paranoid, play around with the settings to find something that is still relatively clear but applies more noise.

Save the image by going “File” > “Export As…” and store them in your Persistence folder. Uncheck all the options that you get (the list that contains entries like “Save resolution”).

Note: this process also remove the EXIF data. It is short for Exchangeable Image File, a format that is a standard for storing interchange information in digital photography image files using JPEG compression. Almost all new digital cameras use the EXIF annotation, storing information on the image. That information can be used to de-anonymize you, e.g. because your smartphone put the GPS coordinates where the photo was made automatically in the EXIF data. But you do not need to worry about that any more as that data is already removed.

OpenBazaar

OpenBazaar

> **Note**: this chapter explains how to use a more secure alternative to the traditional, centralized darknet markets. While it is optional to use this alternative (called OpenBazaar) you should take a look at this guide and follow it if you have the choice to buy from a vendor through OpenBazaar (e.g. because he links his OpenBazaar store link in his profile description of a traditional market).

General

OpenBazaar (short OB) is an open source project developing a protocol for e-commerce transactions in a fully decentralized marketplace. It uses bitcoin but also plans to support other cryptocurrencies in the future.

So basically it is a DNM as you know it but without anybody being able to shut it down since it is de-centralized (no single server that can get seized). Vendors are in control over their own stores and to take such a store down, LE would need to bust the vendor. Even then only one vendor would disappear with all the others still being able to vend as usual.

This is assuming that there is no grave bug / vulnerability in OB which makes it possible to disrupt the activity on OB or attack and possibly de-anonymize OB users in some way. To make sure the damage in such cases stays as small as possible it is extremely important that you not only set up OB properly but also follow the rest of the DNM bible. This is not the time for shortcuts. Your life and future is literally at stake. So take the extra mile and do it right.

Installing on Whonix

To use OB on Whonix, do the following steps on the Whonix Workstation. Open the Konsole by double-clicking on the icon called “Konsole” on your Workstation desktop. Then enter the following command (you can copy it and paste it into the terminal / konsole by doing right-click -> “Paste”):

```
sudo apt-get update && sudo apt-get dist-upgrade -y
```

This makes sure that all your software is up to date. It should also ask you for your password that you should have changed when you set up Whonix. Then open the Tor Browser which is also linked on your desktop and visit the OB download page. Look out for the Linux category and click on the link that should be called “32-bit (deb)”.

Click on it and select “Save File” in the upcoming dialog, Then you get to choose where to save it, click on the “<” which is located between the “Save in folder:” text and the “Browser >

Downloads” text. Then click on “user” which will be shown in the changed file path between “> home >” and “> .tb > tor-browser > Browser > Downloads”. Then simply double click on the folder called “Desktop” to enter it and press the “Save” button.

This description may be a bit confusing but it is to make sure you save the file in your normal user-directory and not the Tor browser directory (which has a similar structure and you may search forever when saving it there and later looking in the normal user-directory).

When the download is finished (which you can see at the download icon in your Tor browser that should be on the right of the address bar), switch to your desktop.

Once on your desktop make sure you only see one file with the OB name. If you see two, one of it should be called something like “openbazaar2_2.0.18_i386.deb.part” which means that the download is still running. Wait for the second file to automatically disappear which means that the download finished. Once that happened, right click on the remaining downloaded file -> select “Properties” -> switch to the permissions tab -> check the checkbox called “Is executable” and click the “OK” button.

Note: at the time of writing OB apparently did not offer any way to verify the downloaded file (like a signature file or hash) which is not ideal. The transmission of the file is still encrypted but if an attacker would have access to the download server it is stored on, he could replace it with a malicious version. If the developers should release signatures for the downloads in the future and it is not featured in this guide, please message the mods of /d/DarkNetMarketsNoobs .

You just started but you are already almost done! Now open the Konsole by double clicking on the icon called “Konsole”. Then enter the following command (you can copy it and then right-click and “Paste”):

```
cd ~/Desktop && sudo dpkg --install openbazaar2_2.0.18_i386.deb
```

Now this should ask you for your password first and then you should see lines containing an error due to software that is missing on your system but required to run OB (called dependencies). Do not worry about it, the next command automatically installs that required software and makes sure that your installation attempt of OB (that you did with your previous command) completes successfully.

```
sudo apt-get -f install
```

Press ENTER when you get asked “Do you want to continue? [Y/n]” and wait for the command to finish executing.

Done! You now have OpenBazaar installed. To open it simply open the Application Launcher which is the small “K” icon at the very bottom left (like the Start-Menu on windows) of your

screen and type in “open” in the search bar. This should show you an entry called “OpenBazaar”, click on it.

Now the OB window will open and prompt you with a question dialog after some loading. Do not check the checkbox called “Use Tor”. Whonix already routes your entire internet traffic through Tor so you already got that covered. Click on the “Save” button and wait a bit till you get to a screen with the “Get started >” button. Click it and now you will be prompted to enter some information about yourself.

Obviously do not use your real name but choose an un-identifying username like “MichaelTheMan” (assuming that you are not named Michael) and leave out anything like your birth year or similar information. Now you can also set the currency to your preferred one. Leave out all the other options, they only harm your OpSec when setting them. The vendors you will be buying from will know your country you are from when you send them your PGP encrypted address and an avatar is just more data that could include digital traces leading to your true identity.

After clicking “Next”, skim the Terms of Service and agree with them.

Customizing the settings

The last step you have to take in order to finish your OB setup is customizing the settings a little bit. To get there go to your “Home” tab and click on the “Customize” button. Then switch to the “General” tab located on the left side and set the option “Display Mature Content” to “Yes”. Click on the “Save” button again.

Then jump to the “Store” tab and set the option “Store” to “Off” since you are not a vendor and want to keep your attack surface as low as possible. Click on the “Save” button at the top right.

After that switch to the “Shipping Addresses” tab. **DO NOT ENTER YOUR ACTUAL ADDRESS THERE!** Only create a new one with the “Name” being your OB username and the country either being the default one or the one you are actually in. Leave out all the other options! The vendor will later receive all the shipping information in a PGP encrypted text you include in the order notes during your order. You can set your country if you want since it is not giving away much sensitive information which may be better for the vendor so he can work more efficiently (e.g. if he declines all orders coming from country x and he sees that you are coming from that country, he can decline it without having to decrypt your order note first).

Click on “Save” button after you added your dummy address.

You are now ready to buy in peace without any seizure banner greeting you! All you need is a vendor and you can follow the usual process with encrypting your address. If you already have a vendor with an OB store link you can visit his store now.

An OB store link should begin with “ob://” and then a long sequence of random letters and numbers, ending with “/store” or not, it does not matter as you will visit the same vendor any way. Simply copy that link from their market profile for example and paste it at the address bar on the top (they layout is similar to browsers like the Tor browser).

Note: be careful with random OB vendors! There is no guarantee that they are legit and actually selling the products they advertise. Maybe they are even LE and / or manipulated their feedback. Make sure you research your vendor properly before buying from him.

Tip: Whonix users can create an OB shortcut on their Desktop by clicking on the Start-Menu at the bottom left, typing “open” in the search bar -> right clicking on the OpenBazaar entry and selecting “Add to Desktop”.

Closing words

Closing words

Have you read **all** chapters of the DNM bible? Good! Now you know how to greatly minimize the risk of ordering drugs using DNMs. You will never completely erase the risk of getting caught, but you can make it damn hard for law enforcement to catch and prosecute you by simply doing what is written in the DNM Bible.

If you want to show your appreciation for this guide, you can donate to the projects below and/or be a helpful and friendly users on /d/DarknetMarketsNoobs where you may help other new users to be safe while ordering on DNMs.

Do you ever look at the many DNM drug listings on your computer screen and feel like a small kid in the candy store? Well this is possible due to the relentless work of many people who donate their free time. So it is only fair if you show your appreciation by donating to them once in a while. If you have money for drugs, you can also spare a few bucks for donating:

- Tor Project
- GnuPG
- Dread
- Whonix
- Tails

And do not forget our fallen heroes. Ross Ulbricht, the man who played a significant role in creation of the DNM scene, has to pay a hefty price for implementing his revolutionary ideas.

Appendix Resources

Resources

The services listed here are for you to use at your own risk. Most are widely used and trusted, but you should never blindly trust any service.

Service name	Description of service
Erowid	Erowind is a service focused on education, and harm reduction. Click here for other harm reduction resources.
Dread	Dread is a darknet Reddit style forum.
Recon	Recon is a darknet market, and vendor search engine. Use this to locate vendors or do resarch on them
Daunt	Daunt is a darknet link directory that you can get onions from.
Tails	Tails is the the go to operating system
Tor	If you're reading this. Chances are you're using tor
Tor Taxi	

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Use this page if you are looking for a page to go over again, or to help reference. You can scroll through until you find the page you are looking for. Or you can hit control+f and search for it in the page. Click the link to go to that chapter.

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Glossary

Glossary

A

Alprazolam (Alp) - A benzodiazepine sold under the brand name Xanax.

Alt - Alternate account, the term for when a user has two or more active accounts on a site.

Altcoin - Any cryptocurrency alternative to Bitcoin.

Amnesiac - “Forgetful” software that doesn’t save data, such as Tails OS.

Amphetamines - A type of stimulant drug.

B

Bars - A form of drug shape, usually long and thin. Most often used for benzodiazepines.

Bartard - A derogatory term for someone whose mental state is negatively affected by benzodiazepines.

Bayonet, Operation - A law enforcement operation resulting in the concurrent takedowns of AlphaBay and Hansa Market.

Benzodiazepine (Benzo) - A type of depressant drug, often used to treat anxiety or panic attacks.

Bitcoin (BTC) - The most popular cryptocurrency.

Blockchain - A public or private ledger of cryptocurrency transactions.

Bootable - A software or operating system able to be launched from removable media such as a USB stick or SD card.

Bunk - SLang term for fake narcotics with no effect.

Busted - Arrested or compromised.

C

Caps - A popular form of drug shape made by putting powder or small bits of narcotic into a small container. **Carding** - A type of fraud based around the use of credit cards.

Cocaine (Coke) - A stimulant drug, one of the most popular in the world.

Controlled Delivery (CD) - A law enforcement tactic involving monitoring buyer's receival of a seized package.

Cryptocurrency - A type of decentralized electronic currency.

Cryptography - The study of encryption.

D

Darknet Market (DNM) - A Tor-based commerce site, usually allowing the sale of illegal narcotics.

Dash - A popular form of altcoin.

DDoS - Distributed Denial of Service, in which an attacker forces a site offline with an unblockable amount of rapid connections.

Dealer - A salesman, usually of drugs.

Decoy - An innocuous item placed in a package to distract law enforcement and obscure illegal contents.

Decrypt - To reverse an encryption method and reveal the message to read easily. Deep Web - Any site, file, directory or anything else not indexed by search engines. Often erroneously confused with "Darknet". **Dimethyltryptamine (DMT)** - A popular psychedelic and the most powerful on earth.

Direct Deal (DD) - To conduct business with a vendor directly, rather than through a market with escrow.

Dox - To leak or publicly post personally identifying information of a person, including name, address, or description.

Drop Ship - A vending tactic involving the vendor passing the buyer's address on to another vendor to ship to, eliminating any need for the middleman (dropshipper) to handle anything illegal in person.

E

Electrum - The most popular type of Bitcoin wallet.

Encrypt - To use an encryption program or method to render a message unreadable to all those without the means to decrypt.

Entactogen - A type of drug often associated with stimulants, named after their ability to enhance user's emotions.

Escrow - A form of buyer and vendor protection in which a third party (aside from the vendor and buyer) holds money in place until the buyer receives their product.

Exit Scam - A type of scam in which a vendor or market convinces users to release as much money as possible into their control, before disappearing with the funds.

F

Fake ID - Any form of fraudulent identification.

Fentanyl (Fent) - A dangerous and highly-potent opiate.

Finalise Early (FE) - To release money from escrow before receiving a product.

Forum - A form of social media site where users can discuss a range of subjects.

Fraud - A method of using deception or unlawful methods to gain money.

Free Open-Source Software (FOSS) - Software with the source code freely posted on the

Internet for anyone to use, replicate, and add to.

FUD - Fear, Uncertainty and Doubt; basically unverifiable or false rumours meant to make people lose trust in a site, service, person or group.

H

Hitmen - A myth based around the urban legend of being able to contract murderers-for-hire on the Darknet.

Honeypot - A fake site run by law enforcement to gather information or money on criminal users.

Hotspot - When a product has "hot spots" and "cold spots", it means it is more or less potent in different areas of the pill, cap, bar, crystal, tab, or other form of consumption.

I

I2P - A type of anonymity network similar to Tor, based on the Invisible Internet Project protocol.

J

Jabber - A type of communication method.

L

Linux - A brand of operating systems, usually FOSS. Many are based around different usages, including security, anonymity, pentesting, convenience or web hosting.

Litecoin - The first and possibly most popular altcoin.

Love Letter (LL) - An official notice from law enforcement to a buyer informing them of a seized illegal package.

Low-Hanging Fruit - A forum of buyer, vendor, or other user that is incredibly gullible or insecure.

LSD - Lysergic acid diethylamide, a popular form of psychedelic drug.

M

Magic Mushrooms - A family of psychedelic fungi containing psilocybin.

Mariana's Web - A fictional "deeper layer" of the Darknet.

MDMA - Methylene Dioxymethamphetamine, a popular entactogen, stimulant and party drug.

Metadata - User and device information saved in a photo, screenshot, or similar type of file media. Usually removed by the security-minded before being shared.

Meth - Methamphetamine, a popular stimulant.

Microdose - The practice of taking a small dose of a narcotic, below the dosage at which it usually shows effects, for perceived nootropic or cognitive effects.

Monero - A popular privacy-based altcoin.

Multisig - The practice of two or three out of three people in a transaction (Buyer, Vendor, and Market) hold keys to an escrow wallet, meaning the money can only be released by the appropriate number of people using their keys.

Murder Homeless People - A popular joke term used as a euphemism for dealing drugs in real life.

O

Onion - The TLD for all websites based on the Tor network, described as “hidden services”. It is referred to as that because of the “layered” approach to relays on the Tor Browser.

Onymous, Operation - A law enforcement operation resulting in the takedown of a number of hidden services, including Silk Road 2, Doxbin, and Cloud 9.

Opsec - Operation Security, the practice of remaining secure and anonymous on the Darknet.

Overdose - The effect of taking more than a safe amount of a particular narcotic relative to the user’s physical condition and tolerance. An overdose can result in physical or mental harm, or even death.

P

P2P - Peer To Peer Networking, a form of networking in software in which every participant (or “peer”) is equally privileged and shares tasks equally.

PGP - Pretty Good Privacy, a populat encryption program.

Persistent - The opposite of Amnesiac, a persistent software or OS stores data upon shutdown to be used the next time it is launched.

Pharma - Pharmaceutical-grade narcotics, made in an official laboratory.

Phishing - A method of fraud involving the creation of fake login pages for websites to steal user data.

Pidgin - A software used for communication with others using IRC, XMPP, or similar protocols.

PIHKAL - Phenethylamines I Have Known and Loved, a well-known book by Alexander and Ann Shulgin.

Pills - A form of drug similar to a bar, but usually smaller.

Private Key - One part of an encryption keypair, a private key is used to sign or encrypt messages by one party, and should NEVER be shared.

Psychonaut - A term for someone who frequently uses psychedelics.

Psyops - Psychological Operations, a type of psychological warfare.

Public Key - One part of an ecryption keypair, a public key is shared with other people to allow them to encrypt messages to you or verify messages you have signed with that key. Purity - The measure of how clean or potent a drug is.

Q

Qubes - A form of compartmentalized and security-focused operating system based on Linux.

R

Reagent - A chemical added to another chemical to cause a reaction. This method is often used in test kits to verify the makeup of an unknown narcotic.

Red Rooms - A type of urban legend based around the myth of finding live-streamed torture and murder videos on the Darknet.

Research Chemical (RC) - A type of designer drug, often sufficiently new as to have no official legislature against the use of them.

Re-Up - Slang term for a street dealer or vendor buying a new batch of a product to refill their stocks. Review - A public form of feedback on a vendor's shipping ability, communication, and product quality.

S

Scam - When one vendor, buyer, or other user steals money from another.

Seized - A package is seized if it is discovered by law enforcement and taken.

Selective Scam - A form of scam in which a vendor sends the majority of products, but scams every once in a while.

Serotonin Syndrome - A type of medical effect that happens after the careless use of entactogen, stimulant, or similar drugs.

Sheet - A page of tabs/blotters, usually up to 200 or so.

Shill - A user giving good or bad feedback on someone else with the intention of changing public opinion, while secretly benefitting from doing so.

Socks5 - A popular type of proxy software.

Subdread - A subforum based on popular Darknet social media site Dread.

Subreddit - A subforum based on popular clearnet social media site Reddit.

SWIM - Someone Who Isn't Me, a saying on illegalist forums and sites to distance a user from illegal activity (e.g.: "SWIM would like to order drugs on the Darknet").

T

Tab - A form of drug consumption media created by absorbing dissolved or liquid narcotic substance into a piece of perforated or unperforated paper. Also known as a “blotter”.

Tails - An amnesiac, bootable operating system with a focus on anonymity.

Telegram - A popular type of messaging software.

Test Kit - An apparatus used for finding out the active ingredient in an unknown narcotic.

TIHKAL - Tryptamines I Have Known and Loved, a popular book by Alexander and Ann Shulgin and the sequel to PIHKAL.

Tor - A type of anonymity network accessed via the Tor Browser.

Tor 2 Door (T2D) - The time it takes between a vendor accepting an order and it arriving at the buyer’s address.

Tripping - The act of being under the influence of a mind-altering, usually psychedelic substance.

Tripsitter - A sober person employed by a person under the effects of a psychedelic substance to watch out for their wellbeing.

TrueCrypt - A now-defunct software for encrypting and securing files.

Tweaker - A derogatory term for someone negatively mentally impaired by stimulants, usually amphetamines or methamphetamine.

V

V2 - A type of onion address comprised of 16 characters, widely considered less secure and DDoS-proof than the alternative, v3 addresses.

V3 - A type of onion address comprised of 56 characters, ostensibly more secure and impervious to DDoS than v2 addresses.

Vendor - A person who sells narcotics or other goods or services on a Darknet Market.

Veracrypt - The successor to TrueCrypt, a software available for file encryption and security.

VPN - Virtual Private Network, a type of proxifying anonymity software.

VPS - Virtual Private Server, a virtual machine used as a hosting server for a website.

W

Whonix - An anonymity-focused and Linux-based operating system, often used with Qubes. It is mostly catered to experienced Linux users with a higher risk profile than Tails users.

Wickr - A popular type of communication software.

X

XMPP - A type of communication protocol, compatible with numerous software, including Pidgin.

2

2C-B - A psychedelic party drug, often sold in powder or pill form.

FAQ

Frequently Asked Questions

Why am I getting Javascript warnings?

Read about why here.

Can't I just use a burner phone instead of a secure OS?

No. Cell phones are not secure at all. They have a lot of exploits in them. Go on craigslist/ebay whatever buy a laptop that is a few years old. It does not need to be anything special or expensive.

Do I really need to convert my coins if I'm only buying personal amounts?

Yes! You wouldn't just hand a dealer drugs in front of LE in real life, don't do it here.

What are the odds of (INSERT DRUG) getting seized? or my door getting kicked in?

No one can give you a 100% answer on this. If you read through the entire bible you can greatly minimize your risk. If you select a vendor that has complete shit stealth, order from a hot country the odds will go up.